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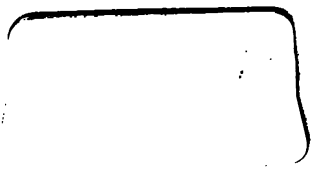

CHAMBERS'S

GEOGRAPHICAL READER

STANDARD IV.

SCOTLAND, IRELAND,
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, AUSTRALASIA

W. & R. CHAMBERS
LONDON AND EDINBURGH
1884

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STANDARD IV.

Physical and Political Geography of the British Isles.
British North America and Australasia.
With knowledge of their Productions.

PREFACE.

In Geography, the requirements of Standard IV. are a knowledge of the British Isles, and of British North America, or the Australian Colonies. This reading-book has been prepared to present such information, in as systematic and yet interesting a form as possible. All unnecessary details have been carefully omitted, while no name or fact of real importance has been overlooked. These have been introduced in connection with such interesting description or narrative, as greatly to assist the memory, and at the same time not to interfere with the easy flow of language so desirable in a reading lesson.

The Illustrations will be found interesting as well as instructive, while the Maps, for the most part, contain only the names mentioned in the text.

Lists of words, intended as exercises in spelling, have been added to the end of each chapter, and the more difficult of them explained in a clear and simple manner. In the Revision Lessons at the end of the book, the principal facts have been summarily stated in the same order as they have already been presented in the reading lessons.

Edinburgh, 1884.

CONTENTS.

SCOTLAND.

LESSON		PAGE
1.	The People—Their Past History..	6
2.	" Their Present Condition	8
3.	Boundaries and Extent—Climate and General Features.....	13
4.	Coast.....	15
5.	Islands—I.....	19
6.	" II.....	23
7.	Surface—The Highlands—I.....	27
8.	" " II.....	29
9.	" The Lowlands.....	32
10.	River System—I.....	35
11.	" II.....	38
12.	Ten Northern Counties—I.....	41
13.	" " II.....	45
14.	Nine Central Counties—I.....	48
15.	" " II.....	51
16.	Fourteen Southern Counties—I..	53
17.	" " II..	56
18.	" " III..	60
19.	Railways and Canals.....	62

IRELAND.

20.	The People—Their Past History.	66
21.	" Their Present Condition	68
22.	Boundaries, Extent, and General Features.....	72
23.	Coasts and Islands.....	74
24.	Surface.....	77
25.	Rivers.....	79
26.	Lakes.....	82
27.	Provinces—Counties and Towns in Ulster	84
28.	Counties and Towns in Leinster..	89
29.	" " Munster. ..	91
	" " Connaught.	91
30.	Railways and Canals.....	94

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

31. Colonies and their Uses..... 97

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

32.	Discovery and Colonisation.....	100
33.	Extent and Boundaries.....	103
34.	Coasts—I.....	107
35.	" II.....	110
36.	Mountains, Rivers, and Lakes...	112
37.	Falls of Niagara.....	116
38.	Climate, Natural Products—I....	118
39.	" " " II....	120
40.	Eskimos and Indians.....	122
41.	Hudson Bay Company.....	126
42.	Provinces and their Inhabitants..	129
43.	Industries.....	133
44.	Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland.....	137
45.	Quebec and Ontario.....	140
46.	British Columbia, Manitoba, and North-west Territory.....	143
47.	New Homes.....	145

AUSTRALASIA.

48. Discovery and Extent..... 148

AUSTRALIA.

49.	Coasts, and Researches in the Interior.....	151
50.	Mountains, Rivers, and Lakes..	155
51.	Climate—Plants and Animals....	158
52.	Natives.....	162
53.	The Colonies and their Products.	165
54.	Victoria.....	167
55.	New South Wales and Western Australia	170
56.	Southern Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania.....	172

NEW ZEALAND.

57.	Position and Climate.....	174
58.	Interior.....	177
59.	Provinces and Towns.....	180

60. OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN AUSTRALASIA..... 182

REVISION LESSONS..... 185

GEOGRAPHICAL READER.

STANDARD IV.

THE BRITISH ISLES.

LYING to the west of Europe, and exposed to the rough blasts of the northern seas, are the BRITISH ISLES. The group consists of the two large islands of Great Britain and Ireland, besides many smaller ones farther to the north and west, which lie scattered among the billows of the Atlantic. Though occupying a small space on the surface of the globe, no other land, however large, has been for many hundreds of years so closely connected with the world's history, or has made its name so widely known. Inhabited at different periods by different races of people, and in times past under various forms of government, these islands are now united under one sovereign, and form what is called the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. England, forming the southern portion of Great Britain, with all its great seaports, its busy manufacturing centres, its seats of learning, and many memorable places, has already been described. Scotland and Ireland, though smaller in size, and less wealthy than England, yet possess many interesting features of their own.

SCOTLAND.

LESSON 1.

THE PEOPLE OF SCOTLAND—THEIR PAST HISTORY.

IN the earliest times of which we have any account, nearly two thousand years ago, the people who lived in Great Britain were **Celts**, and when the Romans and other invaders came, many of these Celtic tribes retreated into Wales and the northern parts of Scotland. There we find their descendants at the present day, many of whom still speak the old Celtic language, which in Wales is called 'Welsh,' and in Scotland 'Gaelic.'

2. The Romans did not enter Scotland for more than a hundred years after they had come to England, and then they only occupied a portion of that part of Britain. The fierce tribes of the north so frequently attacked them, that they had to build a long line of forts across the country, and afterwards a wall farther south, to defend the land they had taken. When the Romans had to leave this country in order to go home to defend their own land of Italy against their enemies, the **Angles** and the **Saxons** from Germany availed themselves of the opportunity to take possession of the greater part of England and of the south of Scotland.

3. About the same time, a warlike Celtic tribe called the **Scots** came over from Ireland, and settled in the west of Scotland. It is from these people that Scotland afterwards derived its name. Another powerful Celtic tribe in Scotland was called the **Picts**, and between the

Picts and the Scots fierce and bloody wars were waged for a long time. To add to the strife, the Danes and the Norwegians made attacks on Scotland from the east, and were in the habit of carrying off the people and making them slaves. For a long period, therefore, extending over many hundreds of years, there was in Scotland very little peace. Even after the greater part of the country had settled down into one kingdom, the different tribes were often at war with each other, and long-standing quarrels led to many a bloody battle.

4. For about three hundred years, between the time of Robert the Bruce and that of James VI., Scotland was more united; but the wars with the English kept the country in such an unsettled state, that the people had but little time to devote to the arts of peace. In those troublous times, Englishmen in Scotland, or Scotsmen in England, were looked upon with suspicion and dislike, and in some districts even ran the risk of losing their lives. The two nations watched each other jealously; and on the slightest cause of alarm, beacon-fires were lighted and messengers sent in all directions to let the people know that they must be ready to defend their lives with their swords, or leave their houses to be burned and their lands to be laid waste.

5. In the year 1603, however, Scotland was happily united under one crown with England, when James VI. of Scotland became James I. of England. In good Queen Anne's reign, in 1707, the parliaments of the two countries were combined, and a formal union was completed. This was much opposed at the time by the people of Scotland, but it has proved the starting-point of their mercantile and manufacturing prosperity.

6. The days of war and bloodshed in our island have now happily passed away, all these old quarrels have

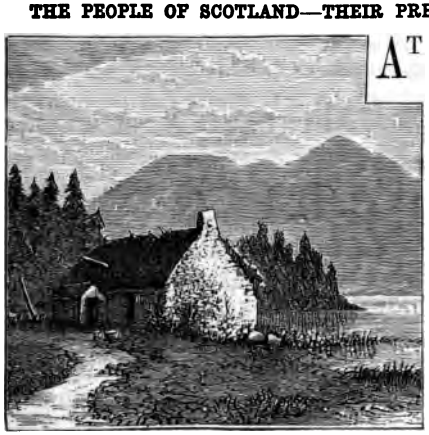
been forgotten, and during the last hundred years the progress of Scotland has been great and rapid. Her trade has flourished, her mining and manufactures have been wonderfully developed, and she has shared with England in the glory and prosperity of Britain, not only at home, but in every portion of our great Empire.

ac-count'	**at-tacked'**	**de-vote'**	**par'-lia-ments**
Brit'-ain	**a-vailed'**	**troub'-lous**	**com-bined'**
de-scend'-ants	**op-por-tun'-i-ty**	**sus-pi'-cion**	**flour'-ished**
lan'-guage	**pos-ses'-sion**	**jeal'-ous-ly**	**man-u-fac'-tures**
oc'-cu-pied	**Nor-we'-gi-ans**	**mes'-sen-gers**	**won'-der-ful-ly**

in-va'-ders, persons who enter a country for conquest or plunder.
re-treat'-ed, went back.
mer'-can-tile, trading.
de-vel'-oped, increased and improved.

LESSON 2.

THE PEOPLE OF SCOTLAND—THEIR PRESENT CONDITION.



Cottage at Loch Lomond.

AT the present day, the people of Scotland may be divided into two great classes, the **Highlanders** or Celts in the north and west, and the **Lowlanders,** or people mostly of the same race as the English, in the south. Besides these, the inhabitants of the islands which lie to the north of Scotland, and of some parts of the east coast, are

to a great extent descended from the people who came in early times from Norway and Sweden. It must not be supposed, however, that these different races can always be clearly distinguished, for there are many people with Celtic names in the south, as well as others with English names in the north. The tendency of education, railways, business, and manufactures, is to bring the people more and more together, and to make differences in language and character disappear.

2. The total population of Scotland, according to the census of 1881, is 3,735,000, or a little below that of London. It is very unequally distributed, from the nature of the country. In the very mountainous districts there are few inhabitants, and no towns of any size; only little villages nestling in the valleys, and fishing hamlets scattered along the coast. In former times, when large tracts of country were held by the Highland chiefs, the people belonging to their clans followed them in time of war, and were allowed to live upon the land and the produce of the chase. Now, when the days of such military service have passed away, the Highlanders have to pay a rent to the present proprietors for their little patches of ground called *crofts*, on which they feed a few sheep or cattle, and grow some grain and vegetables. These rents are small, but the land often produces very little; and during a bad season, the poor people are sometimes not only unable to pay their rents, but even suffer much from want of proper food.

3. Along the east coast of Scotland, the inhabitants are largely engaged in fishing, and are much better off. The bulk of the population, however, is found in the manufacturing centres and mining districts in the south. There the people engage in all the kinds of trade and business which produce wealth and secure the comforts of life. Scotland

imports *raw fibres, timber, tropical produce, grain, cutlery, brandy,* and *wines.* The exports are *manufactured goods, pig-iron, live-stock, fish, paving-stones, granite,* and *preserved meats.* The four largest towns are **Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee,** and **Aberdeen.** Scotland, however, is in comparison much poorer than England, and can only support a much smaller number of inhabitants. For this reason, the Scotch have gone in large numbers to America, Australia, and New Zealand. In fact, Scotsmen are found in every part of the world, and everywhere they prove excellent settlers and men of business.

4. Since the time of the Reformation, when parish schools were established all over the country, education among the lower classes in Scotland has been very general. There are four universities, namely, Edinburgh and St Andrews in the east, Aberdeen in the north, and Glasgow in the west. The standard of education is not so high as in England, yet the Scottish universities have sent forth many great men, and the fees are such that a poor lad, if he has ability and perseverance, may secure the advantages of a college education, and become a member of a learned profession.

5. The Scottish people are brave, prudent, and persevering. Like all dwellers among mountains, they are fond of freedom, and have a very strong love for their native land, a feeling which is well expressed by Sir Walter Scott in his poem, *The Lay of the Last Minstrel:*

6. **Breathes there a man, with soul so dead,**
Who never to himself hath said,
'This is my own, my native land!'
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned,
As home his footsteps he hath turned,
From wandering on a foreign strand!

7. If such there breathe, go, mark him well;
For him no minstrel raptures swell;
High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim;
Despite those titles, power, and pelf,
The wretch, concentred all in self,
Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
And, doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust, from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonoured, and unsung! . . .

8. O Caledonia! stern and wild,
Meet nurse for a poetic child!
Land of brown heath and shaggy wood,
Land of the mountain and the flood,
Land of my sires! what mortal hand
Can e'er untie the filial band,
That knits me to thy rugged strand!

de-scend'-ed	**dis-ap-pear'**	**dis'-tricts**	**Re-for-ma'-tion**
dis-tin'-guished	**pop-u-la'-tion**	**trop'-i-cal**	**e-stab'-lished**
ten'-den-cy	**pro-pri'-e-tors**	**com-par'-i-son**	**per-se-ver'-ance**
busi'-ness	**veg'-e-ta-bles**	**in-hab'-it-ants**	**for'-eign**
char'-ac-ter	**en-gaged'**	**ex'-cel-lent**	**Cal-e-don'-i-a**

cen'-sus, report containing the number of the people.
dis-trib'-u-ted, spread over or divided.
mil'-i-tar-y ser'-vice, serving as a soldier in the army.
u-ni-ver'-si-ties, places in which all branches of learning are taught.
min'-strel, one who sings and plays on the harp.
strand, shore.
con-cen'-tred all in self, having no interest in, or care for, any one but himself.
for'-feit, lose all claim to.
fil'-ial, the relation as of a child to its parents.

SCOTLAND
Coast and Islands
SHETLAND ISLANDS
Unst
Lerwick
Foula I.
Fair I.
ORKNEY ISLANDS
Kirkwall
Hoy
Pentland Firth
Dunnet Hd
Duncansby Hd
C. Wrath
Butt of Lewis
Hannan I.
St Kilda
Mt Uist
Benbecula
S. Uist
Barra
Rum
Ardnamurchan Pt
Sunart
Coll
Tiree
Staffa
Skerryvore Lt. H.
Iona
Firth of Lorn
Colonsay
Islay
Jura
Gigha
Cantire
Mull
Arran
Ailsa Craig
Firth of Clyde
Cumbrae Is
R. Clyde
R. Tweed
Cheviot Hills
Solway Firth
Mull of Galloway
Lewis
Harris
North Uist
Sound of Harris
The Minch
Little Minch
Outer Hebrides
Inner Hebrides
Sea of the Hebrides
Minch
Loch Broom
Loch Inver
Loch Eriboll
Dornoch Firth
Cromarty Firth
Moray Firth
Kinnaird Hd
Buchan Ness
Montrose
Bell Rock
Firth of Tay
Fife Ness
Firth of Forth
May
Bass Rock
St Abb's Hd
Caledonian Canal
Loch Linnhe
Loch Lochy
Loch Ness
Loch Lomond
Loch Lyan
Loch Ryan
Firth of Clyde
ATLANTIC OCEAN
NORTH SEA
IRELAND
ENGLAND
SCOTLAND

LESSON 3.

BOUNDARIES AND EXTENT OF SCOTLAND—CLIMATE AND GENERAL FEATURES.

SCOTLAND is the northern and smaller part of the island of Great Britain, of which England is the southern and larger portion. The long mighty waves of the **Atlantic** dash against its northern and western shores, while its eastern coast is washed by the waters of the **North Sea.** On the south, it is separated from England by an arm of the Irish Sea called the **Solway Firth,** and by a natural boundary formed by the range of the **Cheviot Hills** and the **river Tweed.**

2. The district lying on either side of this boundary is called the Border, which in olden times was the scene of many a battle between the Scots and English, as well as between the neighbouring clans or tribes, who were constantly in the habit of making raids upon each other's cattle and goods. Indeed, they were not always careful whether they robbed friend or foe. It is said to have been an old custom on the Borders, for the goodwife of the house, when she had no beef or mutton for dinner, to place on the table a covered dish containing only a pair of spurs, as a hint to her husband and his retainers that they must ride forth and secure a supply. The people had become so much used to war and to live by plunder, that even so late as the time of James VI., the moss-troopers of the Borders were with difficulty kept in order, and severe measures had to be taken against them.

3. Scotland differs from England in being very mountainous and much more irregular in shape. If it were possible to see the whole of Scotland at one glance, we should find that it is in a great measure made up of

mountains, which naturally fall into two groups—the higher and more rugged ranges of the Highlands, and the hills of the Lowlands. The Highlands are in the north and west of the country; while the Lowlands are in the south, but stretch also along the east coast round by the shores of the Moray Firth. The mountainous nature of their country, which afforded them a safe retreat when their land was invaded, has often been of great importance to the Scots in helping them to retain their independence as a separate kingdom. Frequently, when an English army crossed the Border, they found a large extent of country quite desolate, no food or shelter of any kind being left, the Scots having hid themselves among the hills and moorlands.

4. As Scotland is farther north and less sheltered, the climate is considerably colder than that of England. The wind which blows very often upon Great Britain is the south-west, and as this is laden with moisture, and strikes first upon our western shores, there is more rain on the west than on the east coast. In spring, many parts of the east coast of Scotland are made very disagreeable by the cold winds and mists from the North Sea; and during winter, in the Highlands, the snowstorms are sometimes so severe, that all traffic on roads and railways is stopped for several days at a time. Trains are occasionally so entirely snowed up in some deep cutting, as to be almost buried out of sight, and the unfortunate passengers have to wait as patiently as they can till help arrives, or try to make their way through the snow to a place of shelter.

5. The **area** of Scotland, with all the islands round its shores, is 30,000 square miles, or nearly the size of Ireland; and the area of the mainland is 26,000 square miles, or about half the size of England. Its greatest length, from **Dunnet Head** in the north to the **Mull of Galloway** in the south, is 288 miles; its greatest breadth, from **Buchan**

Ness in Aberdeenshire to the most westerly point in Ross-shire, is 150 miles. Its narrowest part, between the Firths of Forth and Clyde, is only thirty miles broad, and the land is so deeply cut into by creeks and bays, that no place is more than forty miles from the sea.

sep'-ar-at-ed	**con'-stant-ly**	**re-tain'**	**dis-a-gree'-a-ble**
bound'-a-ry	**con-tain'-ing**	**des'-o-late**	**pas'-sen-gers**
neigh'-bour-ing	**ir-reg'-u-lar**	**con-sid'-er-a-bly**	**pa'-tient-ly**

raids, invasions for plunder.
re-tain'-ers, servants and attendants.
in-de-pend'-ence, entire freedom from the control of another.
oc-ca'-sion-al-ly, sometimes.

LESSON 4.

THE COAST OF SCOTLAND.

THE coast of Scotland is deeply indented, and its total length is more than that of England, which is twice its size. It has fewer harbours in comparison, and is very rocky and much exposed to the destroying influences of wind and sea.

2. Starting from the mouth of the Tweed, and sailing round Scotland, we first pass the rocky coast of Berwick-shire, with its narrow green bays and gloomy cliffs rising, near **St Abb's Head,** to a height of 500 feet. Passing the ancient castle of Tantallon, and a curious rock called the Bass, there opens before us the broad **firth of** the river **Forth,** bordered by fertile and busy districts. The peninsula of Fife, with its headland **Fife Ness,** separates the Firth of Forth from a similar but narrower opening farther north called the **Firth of Tay.**

3. Some of the scenery on the coasts of Forfarshire and the adjacent counties is desolate but very grand. High cliffs and crags overhang the shore, on which great

rocks lie heaped in wildest confusion, and the sea rushes into deep caverns, hollowed out by the action of its waves. A little below the headland of **Buchan Ness**, in Aberdeenshire, is a huge rocky caldron of this nature, called the Buller of Buchan, surrounded by magnificent granite cliffs. It is so called because at certain times the waters of the sea, white with foam, are seen tossing about within it, like boiling water in a large pot. Sir Walter

Tantallon Castle and Bass Rock.

Scott says of this wonderful place: 'I walked round the top, in one place the path being only about two feet wide, and a monstrous precipice on either side. We then rowed into the caldron or buller from beneath, and saw nothing around us but a regular wall of black rock, and nothing above but blue sky.'

4. Rounding the coast of Aberdeenshire, we come to a broad inlet which receives the waters of the **Moray, Cromarty,**

and **Dornoch Firths.** Its shores are, as a rule, low and sandy, and the sea has made great inroads even in the landlocked Firth of Cromarty. Hugh Miller, the geologist, who was a native of Cromarty, says that the tide now ebbs and flows over the spot where a hundred years ago there stood a pedlar's shop. Sailing past Caithness through the swift and dangerous **Pentland Firth,** between the mainland and the Orkney Isles, we come upon the **North Coast** of Scotland. There the shore is wild and rugged, and marked by the bold promontories of **Duncansby Head, Dunnet Head,** and **Cape Wrath.**

5. Near Duncansby Head stood John o' Groat's house, or more correctly Johnny Groat's house, the distance from which to Land's End in Cornwall is about 600 miles. The story goes that John Groot or Grot and his two brothers, supposed to have been Dutchmen, settled in this remote spot, having acquired certain lands there in the time of James IV. When their descendants had so increased that there were eight families of them, a dispute arose as to which head of a family should take the chief place at table on the occasion of a yearly festival. John Groat promised to settle the point; and, accordingly, he erected a building having eight sides, each with a door and a window of its own. After furnishing it with a table of exactly the same shape as the house, he desired each of his kinsmen to enter at his own door and take the seat next to it. They were all amused at the curious idea, and good-humour was again restored. Whatever credit is due to this old story, there can be no doubt of the existence of John Groat. The family of Groat still exists; and the ruins of the house can still be traced.

6. The **West Coast,** as far as **Ardnamurchan Point** in Argyleshire, is cut up by creeks and sea-lochs, extending

far into the mainland. The principal of these is **Loch Broom.** These lochs form excellent harbours of refuge, and are often sought by fishing-boats in distress. South of Ardnamurchan are two great openings — the **Firth of Lorne,** receiving the waters of Loch Linnhe; and the **Firth of Clyde,** which is connected with two beautiful inlets called **Loch Fyne** and **Loch Long.** Near the entrance to the Firth of Lorne stands Skerryvore Lighthouse, a noble monument to the skill of Alan Stevenson, the engineer. Sheltered in their little wooden hut, many a weary day and night did he and his men spend on the weather-beaten rock. After six years of persevering labour, however, they were rewarded with success. The Firth of Clyde is sheltered from the waves of the Atlantic by the peninsula of **Cantire,** the mull or headland of which is only thirteen miles distant from the Irish coast.

Skerryvore Lighthouse.

7. The **Southern Coast** of Scotland is open to the Irish Sea, and when the wind blows strongly from the south-west, the **Mull of Galloway** and the other rocky headlands of Wigtownshire and Kirkcudbright are white with foam, as breaker after breaker rolls far up into **Luce Bay, Wigtown Bay,** and the **Solway Firth.**

har'-bours	**cu'-ri-ous**	**ac-quired'**	**fes'-ti-val**
com-par'-i-son	**pen-in'-su-la**	**de-scend'-ants**	**con-nect'-ed**
in'-flu-en-ces	**scen'-er-y**	**in-creased'**	**per-se-ver'-ing**
an'-cient	**pro'-mon-tor-ies**	**oc-ca'-sion**	**suc-cess'**

in-dent'-ed, cut up with wide gaps or openings.
ad-ja'-cent, near at hand.
cal'-dron, a place which boils and bubbles like a pot on a fire.
mag-nif'-i-cent, having a grand appearance.
mon'-strous, exceedingly large.
pre'-ci-pice, high steep rock.
ge-ol'-o-gist, one who studies what the earth is made of.

LESSON 5.

THE ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND—I.

Old Man of Hoy.

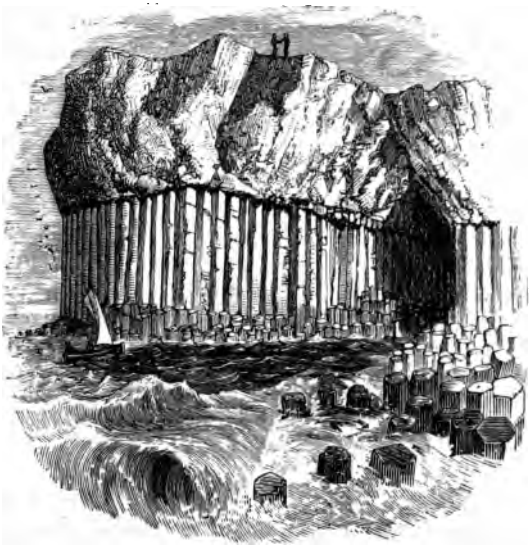
THE islands of Scotland lie almost entirely on the north and west, where they serve as barriers against the fury of the Atlantic gales. There are between seven and eight hundred of them, though not more than two hundred are inhabited. The chief groups on the north are the **Orkneys** and the **Shetlands**. The Orkney Isles are mostly low and fertile, but treeless, except in sheltered spots. One of these called Hoy is famous for its bold and rugged cliffs, which in some places rise to more than 1100 feet above the sea. The island is mainly composed of three hills, one of which reaches a height of nearly 1600

feet. A curious rocky pillar, 300 feet high, is called the 'Old Man of Hoy,' because, when seen from a certain point of view, it has the appearance of an old man. The largest island is Pomona or Mainland, on which stands **Kirkwall**, the principal town, containing the splendid cathedral of St Magnus. Near Kirkwall is Loch Stennis, on the margin of which are two curious circles of 'standing-stones' resembling those of Stonehenge in the south of England.

2. The **Shetland Isles** lie fifty miles north-east of the Orkneys. They are, for the most part, rocky and barren, with steep cliffs. On one rock, Unst, is situated the most northerly lighthouse in the kingdom. Shetland is famed for its breed of small hardy ponies. The chief town is **Lerwick**, with a fine harbour, and one of the centres of the whaling trade. On **Fair Island**, which lies midway between Orkney and Shetland, a Spanish war-vessel, belonging to the 'Invincible Armada,' was wrecked in 1588. Some of the sailors who were saved, settled on the islands, and introduced the knitting of scarfs, shawls, and other articles, an industry which now gives employment to many of the inhabitants.

3. The **Inner Hebrides** are a group of scattered islands lying close to the western shores of Scotland. The scenery in **Skye**, the largest of the islands, is very wild and beautiful. The Cuchullin Mountains, with their sharp and rugged outline, and the lonely lochs of Coruisk and Scavaig, are among its principal features. Skye is interesting also as being the home of Flora Macdonald, who so warmly supported the cause of Prince Charlie, or the 'Young Pretender.' The cave where he lay in concealment until his escape to France, is still called Prince Charles's Cave. The island of **Mull**, farther south, is cut off from the mainland by the Sound of Mull. The highest hill is Ben More, and

both Skye and Mull have granite quarries. South of Mull is **Jura**, with its glistening mountain peaks. **Islay** is the most fertile of the group. Perhaps the most famous of these islands are **Staffa** and **Iona**, which lie to the west of Mull. Staffa is noted for its natural caves, the



Fingal's Cave, Staffa.

most wonderful being Fingal's Cave, with its numbers of remarkable pillars of basaltic rock:

> Where, as to shame the temples decked
> By skill of earthly architect,
> Nature herself, it seemed, would raise
> A minster to her Maker's praise!

4. **Iona**, or Icolmkill, is named after St Columba. Columba was a Christian missionary, who came over from

Ireland in the sixth century, that he might convert to Christianity the people then inhabiting Caledonia. Columba and his followers were called Culdees, and they chose this little lonely island as their dwelling-place, because it was out of sight of their native land. They thought that if they saw the coast of Ireland from where they lived, they might be tempted to return and forsake the great duty they had undertaken. The church which Columba built has long since disappeared, but the remains of one which was afterwards built are still to be seen. The burial-ground of Iona contains the tombs of many Scottish and other kings, besides those of many chieftains or heads of clans.

5. The **Outer Hebrides** are separated from the Inner Hebrides by two arms of the sea, called the Minch and the Little Minch. The largest of these islands is called **Lewis**, but the southern portion of it is known by the name of **Harris**. Farther south are **North Uist, Benbecula, South Uist**, and **Barra. St Kilda**, with almost inaccessible cliffs, is an interesting little island lying to the west, far out in the Atlantic. Lewis and Harris consist of mountains broken by fertile valleys and sheltered lakes. The bold headland at the extreme north of Lewis is called the Butt, on which stands a lighthouse 200 feet above the sea. Game is plentiful in the island; sea-fowl, otters, and seals abound; and the salmon and trout fishing is excellent.

bar'-ri-ers	**sit'-u-at-ed**	**in'-ter-est-ing**	**arch'-i-tect**
ap-pear'-ance	**in-tro-duced'**	**sup-port'-ed**	**mis'-sion-a-ry**
con-tain'-ing	**em-ploy'-ment**	**Pre-tend'-er**	**Chris-ti-an'-i-ty**
mar'-gin	**fea'-tures**	**gran'-ite**	**chief'-tains**

ca-the'-dral, a great and ancient church, and the seat of a bishop.
in-vin'-ci-ble, that cannot be overcome.
in'-dus-try, business or work.
con-ceal'-ment, hiding.
ba-salt'-ic rock, a hard, dark-coloured rock.
in-ac-ces'-si-ble, that cannot be reached.

LESSON 6.

THE ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND—II.

THE chief islands in the Firth of Clyde are **Bute** and **Arran**. Bute is a low, wooded island, separated from the mainland by a narrow curved channel of great beauty, called the Kyles of Bute. The chief town in the island is Rothesay, one of the many pretty watering-places on the Firth of Clyde which are so much frequented by the people of the west of Scotland. Arran, with its mountains, streams, and wooded glens, is noted for its beautiful scenery.

2. It was in this island, according to tradition, that a celebrated incident took place in the life of King Robert the Bruce. One day, as he was lying on his wretched bed in a peasant's hut, thinking on all his sorrows, he happened to cast his eyes towards the wooden rafters of the ceiling, where he saw a spider hanging by a thread which it had spun, and trying to swing itself from one place to another. Six times he saw it make the effort, and six times it failed. 'Now,' said the king to himself, 'I also have failed six times, and if the spider is successful in the seventh trial, I shall lay the lesson to heart, and make one effort more for freedom and for Scotland's sake.' With a longer swing and a greater effort than before, the spider reached the place it wished, and held fast. Success also crowned the king's efforts, and in a short time the decisive battle of Bannockburn gave him his kingdom, and Scotland her independence.

3. There are no large islands on the east of Scotland. In the Firth of Forth there is the small fortified island of **Inchkeith**, and near its mouth is the **Isle of May**. Opposite the Isle of May, and lying near the south side of the Firth, is the celebrated **Bass Rock**. Its high cliffs, rising like great walls from the sea, are a favourite resort of gannets

and other sea-birds. They are so numerous that one side of the island is almost white with them; and when disturbed, they form quite a cloud of flapping wings. In olden times, however, many a hapless prisoner pined in confinement there; and among others, several of those who resisted the efforts of Charles II. to make religious changes in Scotland. When James II. of England lost his throne, some of his followers took possession of the island, and for a time became pirates and defied the government.

4. At the entrance to the Firth of Tay there is a reef of rocks very dangerous to ships. On one of these, called the Inchcape or **Bell Rock**, an old legend says that a bell was once placed by a good abbot that lived on the opposite coast. One day a pirate called Ralph the Rover was sailing past it, and in mere mischief cut the rope by which the bell was attached, an act for which, as is described in the following verses, he had afterwards occasion deeply to repent.

5. The pious Abbot of Aberbrothock,
Had placed that bell on the Inchcape Rock;
On the waves of the storm it floated and swung,
And louder and louder its warning rung.
When the rock was hid by the tempest's swell,
The mariners heard the warning bell;
And then they knew the perilous rock,
And blessed the Abbot of Aberbrothock.

6. The float of the Inchcape bell was seen,
A darker speck on the ocean green;
Sir Ralph the Rover walked the deck,
And he fixed his eye on the darker speck.
His eye was on the bell and float:
Quoth he, 'My men, put out the boat,
And row me to the Inchcape Rock;
I'll plague the priest of Aberbrothock.'

7. The boat is lowered, the boatmen row,
And to the Inchcape Rock they go;

Sir Ralph bent over from the boat,
And cut the bell from off the float!
Down sunk the bell with a gurgling sound;
The bubbles arose and burst around:
Quoth he, 'Who next comes to the rock
Won't bless the priest of Aberbrothock.'

8. Sir Ralph the Rover sailed away;
He scoured the seas for many a day;
And now, grown rich with plundered store,
He steers his course for Scotland's shore.
So thick a haze o'erspread the sky,
They could not see the sun on high;
The wind had blown a gale all day,
At evening it had died away.

9. They hear no sound, the swell is strong;
Though the wind has fallen, they drift along,
Till the vessel strikes with a shivering shock —
'Alas! it is the Inchcape Rock!'
Sir Ralph the Rover tore his hair;
He beat himself in wild despair;
But the waves rush in on every side,
And the vessel sinks beneath the tide. *Southey.*

10. There are now two bells on the rock ringing out their warning across the waters; but besides these there is also a noble lighthouse, which at night flashes forth its kindly light to warn sailors of their danger. This lighthouse was built by the celebrated Scotch engineer, Robert Stevenson. He and his son, Alan Stevenson, who also afterwards became famous in the same profession, have together done much to make our lights burn more brightly along our coasts.

chan'-nel	**peas'-ant**	**for'-ti-fied**	**pos-ses'-sion**
cel'-e-brat-ed	**suc-cess'-ful**	**op'-pos-ite**	**gov'-ern-ment**
in'-ci-dent	**in-de-pend'-ence**	**con-fine'-ment**	**oc-ca'-sion**

tra-di'-tion, a story handed down from one person to another.
per'-il-ous, dangerous.
de-cis'-ive, having the power of finally settling a thing.
quoth, said.

SCOTLAND
Physical Features
ORKNEY Is.
SHETLAND Is.
Pentland Firth
Dunnet Hd
Duncansby Hd
Butt of Lewis
C. Wrath
LEWIS
THE MINCH
Ben More
B. Klibreck
Loch Eriboll
Loch Laxford
Loch Inchard
Loch Hope
Little Minch
L. Torridon
L. Maree
B. Dearg
B. Wyvis
Cromarty F.
Moray Firth
Inverness
Kinnaird Hd
Caledonian Canal
Culloden Moor
R. Findhorn
R. Spey
R. Don
Cairngorm
B. Mac Dhui
R. Dee
R. Esk
Lochnagar
CAIRNGORM MOUNTAINS
Ben Nevis
Glencoe
B. Lawers
R. Tay
Sidlaw Hills
Bell Rock
Tay
Ardnamurchan Pt
Coll
Tiree
Staffa
MULL
Iona
B. Cruachan
B. More
L. Earn
Kelpie
B. Venue
Ochil Hills
R. Devon
L. Leven
Isle of May
Firth of Forth
Bass Rock
Colonsay
Loch Lomond
R. Lomond
R. Forth
Forth
Inchkeith
Campsie Hills
R. Almond
Pentland Hills
R. Esk
St Abbs Hd
Lammermuir Hills
Whitadder
R. Clyde
Firth of Clyde
Arran
Goat Fell
Tinto Hill
R. Tweed
Cheviot Hill
R. Ayr
Lowther Hills
St Mary's Loch
Hart Fell
R. Ettrick
R. Teviot
Cheviot Hills
Mull of Cantire
Ailsa Craig
R. Annan
R. Liddel
R. Esk
L. Ryan
R. Nith
R. Dee
Criffel
IRELAND
Luce Bay
Wigtown B.
Solway Firth
ENGLAND
Mull of Galloway

LESSON 7.

THE SURFACE OF SCOTLAND.

THE HIGHLANDS—I.

THE **Highlands** embrace all the country lying to the north of the Firth of Clyde and the Firth of Tay, with the exception of most of the districts along the east coast. They consist for the greater part of mountains, moors, and lochs. They are thinly inhabited, and possess few roads or railways. In these respects they present a great contrast to the Lowlands, with their fertile valleys, their busy manufacturing centres, and numerous means of communication. The Highlands, however, with their lofty mountains and deep glens, their many lochs and rapid streams, are a pleasant holiday resort for the sportsman and the tourist. The moors and hillsides, covered with grass and purple heather, abound with grouse and other game; and on some of the higher mountains the red deer is found.

2. Many estates in the Highlands are valuable as shooting preserves, or deer-forests, which, however, being without trees, are forests only in name. The deer are very easily startled, and when the wind is blowing in the right direction for them, they are able by their keen scent to detect the presence of intruders a long way off. The hunters therefore have often to go many miles round till they come to a point where the wind is blowing from the place where they know the deer are, and then to creep cautiously forward, hiding themselves behind rocks and heather, till at last they get near enough to take a good aim. This is called 'deer-stalking,' and a very exciting and favourite sport it is.

3. The deer is a very noble-looking animal, especially when, having been startled, he stands erect to listen and

sniff the air. Perhaps as he stands there on the hill-top, his whole form with his long branching horns seen distinctly against the sky, a bullet from behind some near rock pierces his side, and with a great spring he falls down to die. Or it may be the whole herd take alarm and rush off at a great speed, several of their number being shot as they pass the place where the sportsmen lie concealed. Their carcases are generally carried home on the backs of Highland ponies, and the flesh, which is called venison, is by some much esteemed.

4. Most of the rivers and lakes abound with trout, and many of them also with salmon. The rivers on the east coast especially are famed for their salmon fisheries. This splendid fish, when intended for the market, is generally caught with the net, but many also are taken with the rod, and they afford good sport. Just as the fly drops at some likely spot, the fish, with a great leap, or more frequently with a quiet movement that scarcely disturbs the surface of the water, seizes the gaudy deception and is hooked. Away goes the salmon with a rush that makes the reel whir as it pays out the line, and sad will be the fate of the tackle if there be not a skilful hand to guide it. Soon, or it may not be till an hour or more has passed, the splendid fish, weighing perhaps twenty or thirty pounds, is carefully drawn ashore and laid on the bank to be admired. Fishing for trout with the fly in some good stream, or from a boat as it is quietly rowed along the side of a lake where there is a suitable ripple, is also a favourite sport, though scarcely so exciting as rod-fishing for salmon.

5. Owing to the rocky and barren nature of the greater part of the Highlands, there is but little land under cultivation. There are great stretches of moorland, however, which afford good pasturage, and large numbers of cattle

and sheep are reared. The small, hardy Highland cattle, with their shaggy hair and long horns, are sent to the south of Scotland and the London market.

em-brace′	pre-serves′	ex-cit′-ing	es-teemed′
ex-cep′-tion	de-tect′	con-cealed′	de-cep′-tion
man-u-fac′-tur-ing	in-trud′-ers	car′-cas-es	rip′-ple
com-mun-i-ca′-tion	cau′-tious-ly	ven′-i-son	suit′-a-ble

LESSON 8.

THE SURFACE OF SCOTLAND.

THE HIGHLANDS—II.

Loch Katrine.

THE Highlands are divided into two portions by a wonderful gorge called Glen More, or the Great Glen, which extends from Loch Linnhe on the south-west, to the Moray Firth on the north-east. It is shut in by steep fir-clad mountains, and contains a number of lakes which stretch across the country from sea to sea, and are united by what is called the Caledonian Canal. The principal summits beyond the Caledonian Canal are **Ben Attow** and **Ben Wyvis**, in Ross-shire.

2. The more central portion of the Highlands consists of

a number of ranges called the **Grampian Mountains**, which stretch across the middle of the country in a south-western direction from Aberdeenshire. The principal range separates the valley of the Spey from the valley of the Dee. The highest points here are **Ben MacDhui** and **Cairngorm**, famous for its rock-crystals, both over 4000 feet high. Some of the most beautiful Highland scenery may be seen along Deeside. Balmoral, the Highland home of our Queen, and Abergeldie, the property of the Prince of Wales, are situated in the midst of a lonely district near **Loch-na-gar**, another of the great frowning peaks of the Grampians. The lines of Byron give us some idea of the nature of the scenery :

3. Years have rolled on, Loch-na-gar, since I left you,
Years must elapse till I tread you again :
Nature of verdure and flowers has bereft you,
Yet still are you dearer than Albion's plain.
England ! thy beauties are tame and domestic
To one who has roved o'er the mountains afar ;
Oh for the crags that are wild and majestic,
The steep frowning glories of dark Loch-na-gar.

4. The highest peak of the Grampians is **Ben Nevis** in the south-west of Inverness-shire, a solitary mountain, 4406 feet high, and the loftiest in the British Isles. Its summit is covered with snow during the greater part of the year. Its base is twenty-four miles in circumference. It contains seams of red granite, and is scored by deep ravines in which the snow never melts. Its glens are most beautifully lined with ferns, bracken, and the mountain-ash. It is on the top of this high mountain that a small house has recently been built, and fitted up with all the necessary instruments for taking observations, so as to be able to foretell if possible the probable state of the weather. A road, also, has been made to the top of the mountain for the

use of those whose duty it is to live there and take the observations. **Ben Lawers**, in Perthshire, is remarkable for its verdure and the number of plants which are found there.

5. The Highlands abound in lochs, which, north-west of Glen More, may be counted by hundreds. **Loch Maree**, with its wooded islets and grand encircling mountains, is the largest in the Northern Highlands. **Loch Ness**, one of the lakes of Glen More, is twenty miles long, and in some places eight hundred feet deep. On its banks are the Falls of Foyers, a word which signifies smoke, and is so named on account of the misty vapour caused by the waters falling from a great height against the rocks below.

6. **Loch Lomond**, on the borders of Stirling and Dumbarton shires, is the largest lake in Great Britain and the finest in Scotland. Its margin is fringed with lofty mountains, of which the highest is **Ben Lomond**, and its surface is studded with small wooded islands. It is twenty-four miles long and five broad. In the west, also, is **Loch Awe**, another large lake in the midst of fine scenery in Argyleshire. **Loch Tay** is the chief lake from which the Tay draws its waters. **Lochs Katrine, Achray**, and **Vennachar** are celebrated for their beauty, and for the approach to them through the Trossachs, a splendid pass formed by the ridges stretching down from the heights of Ben A'an and Ben Venue. The Trossachs, and the adjacent land of Rob Roy, are celebrated by Sir Walter Scott.

7. The name Rob Roy means Robert the Red, and he was probably so called owing to the colour of his hair and complexion. His real name was Robert Macgregor, and the country which belonged to the clan lay in the mountainous district between Loch Katrine and Loch Lomond. Their land, however, had been taken from them by some of their more powerful neighbours who had influence with the

government. Driven desperate by this treatment, the Macgregors sought to maintain themselves in their mountain fastnesses by pillaging the neighbouring lands, and stealing the cattle. Many interesting stories are told of the bravery and the adventures of their leader, Rob Roy, and he has been made by Sir Walter Scott the hero of one of his novels. An earlier name of the Clan Macgregor was Clan-Alpine, and it is under this name that they are referred to by Sir Walter Scott in the poem called *The Lady of the Lake.*

Cal-e-don'-i-an	**do-mes'-tic**	**in'-stru-ments**	**ad-ja'-cent**
cen'-tral	**ma-jes'-tic**	**ob-ser-va'-tions**	**des'-per-ate**
crys'-tals	**ne'-ces-sar-y**	**vap'-our**	**ad-ven'-tures**

gorge, a narrow passage among the hills.

cir-cum'-fer-ence, measurement round about.

com-plex'-ion, colour of the skin.

LESSON 9.

THE SURFACE OF SCOTLAND.

THE LOWLANDS.

THE Lowlands of Scotland include all that district lying to the south of the Firth of Clyde and the Firth of Forth, besides the peninsula of Fife and other portions along the east coast. The Lowlands are so called, however, not because they are a low level country, but only because they are less mountainous than the Highlands in the north and west. In comparison with the greater part of England, they are very hilly indeed, and some of the peaks are nearly 3000 feet in height.

2. The chief range, in which all the principal rivers in the south of Scotland take their rise, lies near the centre of the Lowlands, between the Forth and the Solway Firth. This range is called the **Lowther** or **Lead Hills.** Two of the principal heights are **Hart Fell,** near the source of the

Tweed, which reaches a height of 2600 feet; and **Queensberry Hill**, near the source of the Clyde, which is 2200 feet high.

3. Between the Lowthers and the Firth of Forth lie the **Pentland Hills**, the **Moorfoot Hills**, and the **Lammermoors**. Forming the south-eastern boundary of Strathmore or the Great Valley, and running in almost a direct line from the Clyde to the Firth of Tay, are the **Campsie, Ochil**, and **Sidlaw Hills**. Besides these are many other short ranges and isolated hills scattered over most parts of the Lowlands. The scenery, however, wants the rugged grandeur of the Highlands, and is generally of a quiet pastoral nature, the hills being rounded and covered with grass or heather. Extending from the sloping hillsides and along the river valleys are plains and extensive tracts of undulating country, which are well cultivated, and in some of them are situated the busy seats of manufactures.

4. Except Strathmore, however, and the country lying between the Clyde and the Forth, there are few extensive tracts of perfectly level land in Scotland. Much of the land in the south of Scotland is under cultivation, and in some districts, especially along the south side of the Firth of Forth, agriculture is carried to a higher state of perfection than in almost any other part of the world. Manufactures are carried on in several parts of the Lowlands, but the busiest and most important of all is the district lying between the Firth of Clyde and the Firth of Forth. There the mineral wealth of Scotland is mainly to be found. Coal and iron are in abundance, and have given rise to many important branches of industry.

5. There are few lochs of much importance in the Lowlands of Scotland. The principal are **Loch Leven** and **St Mary's Loch**, which, though small in extent, are worthy of notice on account of their historical and romantic interest.

Loch Leven is in Kinross-shire, to the west of the peninsula of Fife, and in recent times has become noted for its famous trout. On a small island in the loch are the ruins of Loch-

Loch Leven and Castle.

leven Castle, where Mary, Queen of Scots, was at one time imprisoned, and from which she made a daring escape shortly before the battle of Langside. St Mary's Loch lies near the more hilly district in the centre of the southern portion of the Lowlands. Near it is the waterfall called the 'Gray Mare's Tail,' which, after issuing from the wild and solitary Loch Skene, rushes down a narrow gorge 200 feet in depth.

6. Out of St Mary's Loch flows the Yarrow, which afterwards joins the Ettrick, a tributary of the Tweed. This district is closely associated with the name of James Hogg (known as the Ettrick Shepherd, the friend of Wordsworth), Sir Walter Scott, and Professor Wilson. The hills

surrounding St Mary's Loch, and many of those along the course of the Tweed and its tributaries, are green to the very top. They are therefore much used for pasturing sheep, and many shepherds are employed to look after the flocks. These men, wrapped in their thick woollen plaids, and accompanied by their faithful collie dogs, lead for the most part a very solitary life. One of these was the Ettrick Shepherd, who brought himself into notice as the author of several poems and interesting tales.

pen-in'-su-la	**grand'-eur**	**cul-ti-va'-tion**	**ro-man'-tic**
com-par'-i-son	**pas'-tor-al**	**ag'-ri-cul-ture**	**trib'-u-tar-y**
prin'-ci-pal	**un'-du-lat-ing**	**in'-dus-try**	**ac-com'-pan-ied**

is'-o-lat-ed, standing apart from others. | **as-so'-ci-at-ed,** connected with.

LESSON 10.

THE RIVER SYSTEM—I.

THE line of highest land in Scotland which causes the rivers and streams to flow in the different directions they take towards the sea, and which is therefore called the **watershed** or **water-divider** of the country, lies very near the west coast, from Cape Wrath in the north to near the Firth of Clyde. It then stretches across the centre of the southern part of Scotland towards the Cheviots. The rivers in the West Highlands, therefore, are short and rapid, flowing through narrow glens, and often terminating in sea-lochs. Only two streams here are over fifty miles in length, and all are unfit for navigation.

2. On the eastern side of the country, where the longest slope is, especially in the district lying between the Firth of Forth and the Moray Firth, several of the rivers are of considerable length, draining in some cases large extents of country, and entering the sea by broad estuaries or firths,

which afford excellent harbours. The Grampian Mountains form the watershed of that district, sending some of the rivers towards the north-east, and others towards the south-east. They are all more or less noted for their salmon fisheries. The **Spey** is the largest river in the north of Scotland. It rises in Loch Spey in Inverness-shire, and flows north-eastward into the Moray Firth. Its fall is very rapid, and it is subject to floods. The Don, the Dee, and the Tay all flow into the North Sea. The **Don** rises in the Grampians, and flows eastward to the sea through Aberdeenshire. Its valley is very fertile. The **Dee** rises near Ben MacDhui, at a greater height than any other river of the British Isles. It flows eastward through Aberdeenshire, and falls into the sea at Aberdeen, about three miles below the Don. In its early course it dashes through a beautiful valley, and is broken by many falls. The most remarkable of these is that called the *Linn of Dee*, over which a rustic bridge is thrown. Standing there and gazing on the waters as they issue from the narrow channel in which they are imprisoned, and then seeing them dash down among the black-looking rocks below, one is filled with a sense of the utter hopelessness of escape of any living thing that should find its way into them.

3. The **Tay** is the longest river in Scotland, and draining almost all Perthshire, brings down to the sea a greater quantity of water than any other river in the British Isles. The Tay rises near the north end of Loch Lomond, flows through Loch Tay, and winds through Perthshire, entering the estuary a little below Perth, to which it is navigable by small sea-going vessels. Its principal tributary is the Tummel, famous for its falls, and which is joined by the Garry in the gloomy Pass of Killiecrankie. The banks of the Tay are very lovely, and beautifully wooded with the feathery larch, beech, and elm. The scenery at the

Falls of Moness and around Aberfeldy, near the meeting of the Tay and the Tummel, is very fine.

4. Near Blair Athole in Perthshire, noted for its beautiful scenery, is the densely wooded Pass of Killiecrankie, where Graham of Claverhouse was killed in battle in 1689. Close by are the lovely Falls of Bruar and Tummel. The Pass of Killiecrankie, becoming desolate and wilder as it stretches away northwards among the Grampians, connects the valley of the Tay with Strathspey. Strathspey means the valley of the river Spey. *Strath* is a Celtic word, and has the same meaning as the Saxon word *dale*, which is only found in the south of Scotland and in England. The word *ben* meaning *peak* or *head*, and which, as we have seen, occurs in the names of so many of the mountains in the north of Scotland, is the same as the Welsh word *pen*, thus showing the Celtic origin of the people in both places.

5. The Firth of Tay is long and narrow, having the seaport and busy town of Dundee near its mouth on the northern bank. The railway bridge across the river from Newport, in Fifeshire, to Dundee was destroyed during a terrific gale on the night of 28th December 1879. The train fell from a height of ninety feet into the water below, and about ninety persons are known to have perished.

nav-i-ga'-tion	**ex'-cel-lent**	**is'-sue**	**oc-curs'**
es'-tu-ar-ies	**har'-bours**	**nav'-i-ga-ble**	**ter-rif'-ic**

ter'-min-at-ing, ending.

LESSON 11.

THE RIVER SYSTEM—II.

ANOTHER large river which has its source near the western side of the country, before the watershed turns towards the centre of the south of Scotland, is the **Forth,** which rises near Ben Lomond. It flows south-eastward through Stirlingshire, and after a winding course of seventy miles, enters the Firth of Forth at Alloa. Between Stirling and Alloa its windings are known as the 'Links of Forth.' In this district there is much fertile and well-cultivated land, and according to an old rhyme:

> The lairdship o' the bonnie links o' Forth
> Is better than an earldom o' the north.

The Forth is navigable by small vessels as far as Stirling. Its tributaries are the **Teith,** the **Allan,** and the **Devon.**

2. On the steep banks of the Teith are the ruins of Doune Castle, an ancient royal residence, said to have been inhabited once by Mary, Queen of Scots. Near the town of Dollar, not far from Stirling, 'the clear winding Devon' dashes through a rocky gorge in the Ochils, and is spanned by the 'Rumbling Brig,' so called from the din and roaring of the foaming waters beneath. About a mile below it is the Caldron Linn, one of the finest waterfalls in Scotland.

3. All the important rivers in that part of Scotland which lies to the south of the Forth, take their rise in the high hilly region near the centre of that district. The **Tweed** rises in the south of Peeblesshire, flows north-eastward through several of the southern counties, and after a course of ninety-six miles, enters the sea at Berwick-upon-Tweed. It receives on the left bank the Leader, the Gala, and the

Whitadder, and on the right the Ettrick and the 'silvery' Teviot. Tweeddale, or the Vale of Tweed, is beautifully wooded with the oak, sycamore, larch, horse-chestnut, and other trees. In Tweeddale are the picturesque ruins of the ancient abbeys of Melrose, Dryburgh, and Kelso. The whole valley is famous in poetry and Border legends. The

Neidpath Castle.

ruined castles of Neidpath and Norham, overhanging the Tweed, are the remains of a series of old strongholds built in the days of the Border wars.

4. The only important river in the west of Scotland is the **Clyde**, which rises near the Tweed, at Queensberry Hill, on the south border of Lanarkshire, and is justly celebrated for its splendid falls and beautiful scenery. The principal falls are three in number, and are situated near the little county town of Lanark. The highest of them is over ninety feet in height, and as the river pours its waters

over the high cliffs, to be broken into foam among the rocks below, scattering its spray over the foliage of the fine trees with which the banks are adorned, it presents a scene of great beauty. For a considerable distance below the falls the scenery is also very fine, and the district has been called 'the orchard of Scotland,' on account of the large cultivation of fruit. Stretches of fine meadow-land and fertile soil lie along both banks of the river, which are adorned with orchards, gardens, and well-cultivated fields. In some of the high-lying moorlands which border on the basin of the Clyde, traces of the great Caledonian Forest, which in early times extended across this part of the country, are still found in the shape of the trunks of huge oak-trees imbedded among the moss.

5. In its lower valley the Clyde flows through extensive iron and coal districts, and near Glasgow exchanges the beauty of its scenery for the honour of becoming the great commercial river of Scotland. After a course of ninety-eight miles it enters the Firth of Clyde. At enormous expense, it has been rendered navigable for large sea-going vessels as far as Glasgow, and immense war-ships are now launched, where, little more than a hundred years ago, the masters of some small trading-boats complained that they could not land their coals for want of water.

6. The chief rivers flowing southward into the Solway Firth are the **Dee**, the **Nith**, the **Annan**, and the **Esk**, all famed for the pastoral beauty of their dales.

rhyme	**res'-i-dence**	**cel'-e-brat-ed**	**com-mer'-ci-al**
nav'-i-ga-ble	**syc'-a-more**	**con-sid'-er-a-ble**	**com-plained'**
trib'-u-tar-ies	**pic-tur-esque'**	**orch'-ard**	**pas'-tor-al**

le'-gends, old stories. | **im-mense',** large.

LESSON 12.

THE TEN NORTHERN COUNTIES—I.

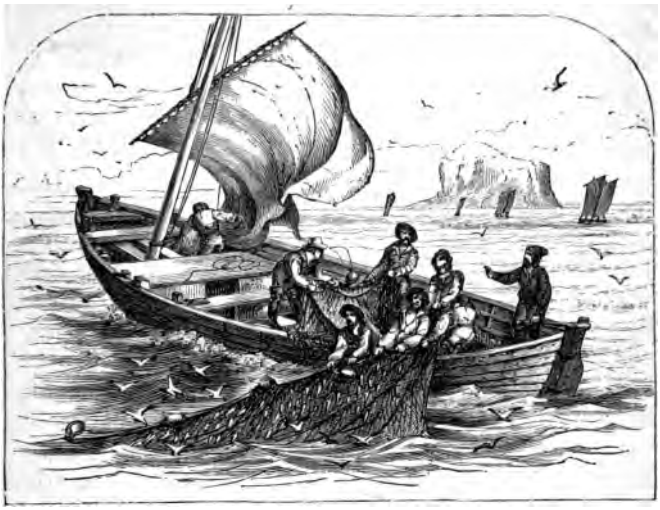
SCOTLAND is divided into thirty-three counties, of which ten may be spoken of as Northern, nine as Central, and the remaining fourteen as Southern counties. The following are the names of the ten Northern counties: The **Orkney** and **Shetland** islands together form one county, while **Caithness** occupies the north-east corner of the mainland. **Sutherland, Ross,** and **Inverness** extend across the whole country from sea to sea. The island of Lewis is included in the county of Ross, while Skye and the rest of the Outer Hebrides belong to Inverness. **Cromarty** is a remarkably divided county, consisting of no fewer than fourteen small portions scattered throughout Ross-shire. The other four, **Nairn, Elgin** or **Moray, Banff,** and **Aberdeen,** lie along the coast of the Moray Firth.

2. The capital of Orkney is **Kirkwall,** containing the magnificent cathedral of St Magnus, built in 1138, which, excepting Glasgow, was the only Scottish cathedral left uninjured at the time of the Reformation. **Lerwick,** the chief town of the Shetlands, is one of the centres of the whaling trade, and has a capital harbour. The Orkneys and Shetlands export fish, dairy produce, and knitted woollen goods. Caithness is noted for its excellent paving-stones. **Wick,** the capital of the county, is the largest herring 'station' in Scotland, and a thriving port. The **Fisheries** of Scotland are a very important source of wealth, and employ about 50,000 men, with 15,000 boats. The principal fish caught are cod, ling, haddock, and herring. In the herring-fishing season, it is an interesting sight to see the heavily-laden fishing-boats enter the fine harbour

SCOTLAND
Counties and Towns
ORKNEY ISLANDS
Kirkwall
Thurso
Wick
CAITHNESS
SUTHERLAND
Golspie
Dornoch
Tain
Cromarty Firth
Moray Firth
ROSS
Dingwall
Elgin
Nairn
ELGIN
NAIRN
BANFF
Banff
Fraserburgh
Peterhead
ABERDEEN
Aberdeen
Tindon
Stonehaven
KINCARDINE
Inverness
Caledonian Canal
INVERNESS
Kingussie
Balmoral
Abergeldie
Blair Athole
Pitlochrie
Brechin
FORFAR
Montrose
Forfar
Arbroath
Dunkeld
Dundee
Fifth to
Bell Rock
St Andrews
Fort William
Ballachulish
Staffa
Iona
MULL
ARGYLL
Oban
Inverary
PERTH
Crieff
Perth
Cupar
FIFE
Callander
KINROSS
Mayf
Kirkcaldy
Forth
Firth
Alloa
Dunfermline
Stirling
Bannockburn
Carron
Falkirk
CLACK
Dunbar
Haddington
LINLITHGOW
EDINBURGH
HADDINGTON
Musselburgh
Dumbarton
Clydebank
Glasgow
Paisley
Hamilton
Lanark
Biggar
PEEBLES
SELKIRK
Galashiels
Melrose
Kelso
Jedburgh
ROXBURGH
Hawick
Duns
Berwick
BERWICK
Greenlaw
Bowmore
ISLAY
JURA
Loch Fyne
Arran
Firth of Clyde
Kilmarnock
Irvine
Ayr
Campbeltown
KINTYRE
AYR
Girvan
Ailsa Craig
Moffat
DUMFRIES
Dumfries
Annan
Gretna
KIRKCUDBRIGHT
WIGTOWN
Castle Douglas
Wigtown
Stranraer
Port Patrick
Solway Firth
IRELAND
ENGLAND

and discharge their burden. Thousands of barrels of herrings are cured in the place, and large quantities are exported.

3. The herring-fishery is one of the most important industries of the fishing population of Scotland, especially on the east coast. The herrings go in great shoals, which sometimes come very near the shore, but at other times are



Herring-fishing on the East Coast.

only to be found as far off as thirty or forty miles. They are caught in nets which are from sixty to a hundred feet in length, and about thirty feet deep. One boat may carry fifty or more of these nets, which are tied to large pieces of cork or bladders, and are so placed as to form a sort of long wall in the sea. As the herrings swim along, they are caught in the meshes of the nets, which are of such a size as to allow the smaller fish to pass through and escape. The fishermen

usually set their nets at night, and then wait till the proper time to haul them into their boats. If the night be fine, the sight is a very beautiful one. The herrings, with their clear scales, as they are drawn with the nets into the boats, shine like silver. Sometimes the number of herrings caught in the nets belonging to one boat is so large that they cannot all be taken on board. The men then hoist an empty basket to the mast-head as a signal to those fishing near them that they need help. The fishermen, however, have not always such good luck, for they are sometimes overtaken by sudden storms, and then they have to hasten to seek shelter in the nearest harbour, being often compelled to leave their nets in the sea. Thus several hundreds of pounds worth of nets and fish may be lost by a single boat in one night. This is a very heavy loss to the poor fishermen, but even then they are thankful to escape with their lives, for sometimes many boats are wrecked, and even whole fishing villages are filled with widowed mothers and fatherless children.

4. **Dornoch**, a mere fishing village, is the county town of Sutherlandshire, the bleakest and least populated county in all Britain. This part of Scotland was so named by the Norsemen, for, of course, it was a Southern land to them. The capital of the large and beautiful county of Ross is **Dingwall**, on the Cromarty Firth, near the lovely vale of Strathpeffer. The only town of importance in the island of Lewis, which forms a part of Ross-shire, is **Stornoway**, which is an important fishing-station, and stands at the head of a fine bay. **Inverness** is the capital of the Highlands, and of the largest county in Scotland. It is finely situated on both banks of the river Ness, and, although an ancient town, bears but few marks of antiquity. Its old castle was blown up in 1746 by the troops of Prince Charlie, who, with his brave Highlanders, was utterly defeated in the

same year on Culloden Moor, a little to the east of the town. A great assemblage, known as the Northern Meeting, takes place every year in Inverness. All kinds of Highland games and sports are held, and prizes are given to those who excel in playing on the bagpipes, in Highland dances, and in the display of the best Highland costume. In the island of Skye, which belongs to this county, the chief town is **Portree**.

oc'-cu-pies	**con-sist'-ing**	**un-in'-jured**	**im-port'-ance**
in-clud'-ed	**mag-nif'-i-cent**	**in'-dus-tries**	**Cul-lod'-en**
re-mark'-a-bly	**ca-the'-dral**	**com-pelled'**	**as-sem'-blage**

LESSON 13.

THE TEN NORTHERN COUNTIES—II.

IN the little town of **Cromarty**, there is a memorial of Hugh Miller the geologist, who was a native of this place. He began life as a working mason, but afterwards became the author of several books on geology and other subjects.

2. Near the town of **Nairn** is Cawdor Castle, where, it is said, Duncan was murdered by Macbeth. **Elgin** is a pretty little town, and its ancient cathedral is one of the finest ruins in Scotland. Aberdeenshire is famed for its beautiful Highland scenery. The town of **Aberdeen**, the granite city, ranks fourth in Scotland, and carries on an extensive trade with Northern Europe. It has extensive shipbuilding, and is one of the oldest and most important burghs of Scotland. The 'auld toun' of Aberdeen contained a monastery founded by St Machar, one of Columba's disciples, which is now replaced by a cathedral. Aberdeen was a flourishing port when Edinburgh and Glasgow were mere hamlets. **Peterhead**, in the same county, is the most

easterly town in Scotland, and an important whaling station. In the vicinity of both Aberdeen and Peterhead there are extensive quarries of gray and red granite.

3. The whale-fishery, in which so many of the seafaring men of Dundee, Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Lerwick, and other places along the east coast are engaged, is often a

Whale-fishing.

very dangerous occupation. There are various kinds of whales, some of which frequent the northern, and others the southern seas. The ordinary Greenland whale is from thirty to sixty feet in length, and many of them are of the enormous weight of seventy tons. They have a smooth thick skin, beneath which there is a layer of fatty matter called blubber. Large quantities of blubber are boiled down in Dundee, and the oil, which is largely used in

machinery, prepared for the market. The whalebone which is got from the jaws of the animal is also a valuable article of commerce. The mouth of the whale is very large, but the throat of the ordinary whale is very narrow, so much so, that they live on very small animals.

4. The whaling-vessels are very strongly built, as they are apt to be damaged, and even to have their sides crushed together by the drifting ice. There is the danger also of being frozen in, or of being sunk by an iceberg. When any of these misfortunes befall them, the sailors, if they escape with their lives, have to encamp on the ice till help arrives, or until they can find a means of escape. The ships, however, are well provided with stores of all kinds. They carry a crew of more than fifty men, besides six or eight boats for the purpose of carrying the ropes and harpoons, and of following the whale when it is struck. The harpoon is a sharp-pointed instrument like a spear, having two prongs or barbs to make it stick fast in the body of the whale. It is attached to a long rope, and is either thrown by the hand or fired from a gun.

5. It appears a very strange thing to be told that a whale may be drowned. But such is the case, for when they dive with great velocity after being struck by a harpoon, they sometimes strike themselves against the bottom, and get stunned. They are then unable to rise to the surface to breathe, and as they can only remain under water for about half-an-hour, they actually die by drowning. The whale has two blow-holes near the top of its head, through which it breathes. With these also it throws up great jets of water into the air, and makes a loud peculiar noise called blowing.

vi-cin'-i-ty	**pre-pared'**	**dam'-aged**	**at-tached'**
oc-cu-pa'-tion	**ar'-ti-cle**	**e-scape'**	**ac'-tu-al-ly**
ma-chin'-er-y	**com'-merce**	**pro-vid'-ed**	**pe-cu'-li-ar**

me-mo'-ri-al, something to keep a person in mind.
ge-ol'-o-gist, one who studies what the earth is made of.
mon'-as-ter-y, a religious house in which men live apart from others.
e-nor'-mous, great.
ve-loc'-i-ty, swiftness.

LESSON 14.

THE NINE CENTRAL COUNTIES—I.

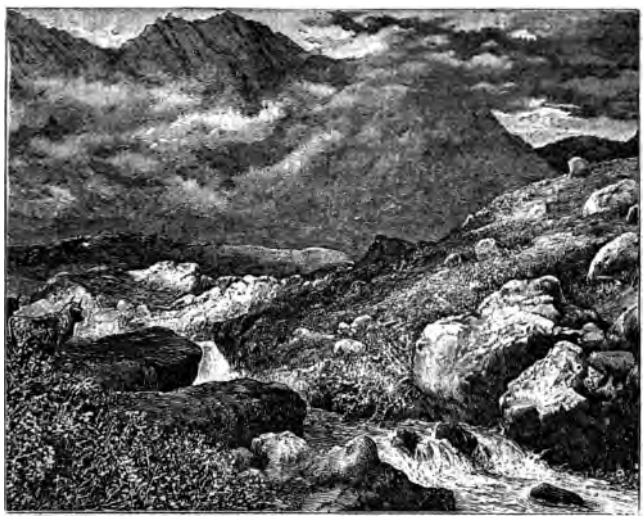
THE following nine may be called the central counties of Scotland: **Argyle,** with the numerous islands scattered along its coast, is in the west. **Perth** and **Dumbarton** lie to the east of Argyle, while **Forfar** and **Kincardine** stretch along the east coast to the south of Aberdeen. To the north of the Forth are **Fife,** and the two small counties of **Kinross** and **Clackmannan**; while along the south side of the upper waters of the same river is the county of **Stirling.**

2. The rugged county of **Argyle,** with its many inlets of the sea, occupies the middle portion of the west coast of Scotland. **Inveraray,** the county town, is finely situated near the head of Loch Fyne. **Campbeltown,** famous for its distilleries, is situated on a beautiful bay near the southern end of the peninsula of Cantire, across which the Crinan Canal, nine miles long, is cut from Crinan to Ardrishaig. The finely situated little town of **Oban,** on a small sheltered bay, is much frequented by tourists, and is a favourite starting-place for excursions to Staffa, Iona, and the Caledonian Canal. In the neighbourhood of Oban there are large slate-quarries.

3. The Vale of Glencoe, near Oban, possesses a melancholy interest in connection with the massacre of the Macdonalds in 1692. The government, during the previous year, had issued a proclamation offering pardon to all the Highland

chiefs and their clans who had taken the side of James II. at the time of the Revolution, provided they tendered their submission before the first day of January 1692. MacIan, the old chief of the Macdonalds, for some time hesitated, but at last was prevailed upon to follow the example of the others.

4. This fact seems to have been kept secret by MacIan's enemies, who obtained from the king an order of military execution by fire and sword against the Macdonalds of Glencoe. Campbell of Glenlyon, whose niece was married to one of Macdonald's sons, received orders, with his troops,



Glencoe.

to carry out the awful sentence. Glencoe is situated in one of the wildest parts of the Highlands, and is surrounded by high, steep mountains. It might therefore have been

easily defended for a long time by a few men against a large number of enemies; but the Macdonalds, afraid of being disarmed, had sent away their weapons to a place of safety. Being alarmed when they saw Glenlyon and his troops arrive, they asked them whether they came as friends or as foes. Being assured that the soldiers came to the glen on a friendly visit, on account of Fort William being overcrowded, they received them kindly, and treated them with the greatest hospitality.

5. After having been on terms apparently of the closest friendship for nearly a fortnight, one morning about five o'clock the terrible work began. The good old chief was shot dead while in the very act of giving orders for the dinner of which Glenlyon had promised to partake with him that same day. At the hamlet where Glenlyon had lodged, nine men, including his landlord, were bound and shot at their own doors. One little boy of about six years of age, who clung to an officer's knees offering to be his servant for life if he would spare him, was stabbed with a dirk. No mercy was shown to old or young, and many who escaped death at the hands of the soldiers, were overcome by fatigue and cold on the mountains, and found their graves amidst the drifting snow. Others, among whom were two of Macdonald's sons, by their superior knowledge of the mountain-passes, were able to reach a place of safety, after having to walk twelve miles across a wild country in the dark, during a severe snowstorm.

dis-till'-ler-ies	**pos-ses'-ses**	**sub-mis'-sion**	**ex-e-cu'-tion**
ex-cur'-sions	**mel'-an-chol-y**	**pre-vailed'**	**as-sured'**
neigh'-bour-hood	**pro-cla-ma'-tion**	**mil'-i-tary**	**ap-par'-ent-ly**

Rev-ol-u'-tion, that period in English history (1688) when William of Orange and Mary became the reigning sovereigns in place of James II.

ten'-dered, handed in.

hos-pi-tal'-i-ty, kindness to strangers.

ham'-let, a cluster of houses in the country; a small village.

LESSON 15.

THE NINE CENTRAL COUNTIES—II.

TO the east of Argyle lies the large county of Perth, celebrated for its wild and beautiful scenery. The county town, **Perth**, situated at the head of the Firth of Tay, and commanding one of the Highland passes, has always been an important place. The fine view of the river which is to be had from the road leading to the city from the south, is said to have called forth from the Roman soldiers, during their march, the cry, 'Behold the Tiber!' Close to Perth is Scone, where the kings of Scotland in olden times were crowned, and held their court. The 'stone of destiny,' or coronation-seat, is now preserved in Westminster Abbey. In Perthshire there are many little towns, such as Crieff, Dunkeld, and Pitlochry, delightfully situated amidst the most beautiful scenery, and which are much frequented during the summer season.

2. Forfarshire lies between Perth and the coast, and consists mainly of the rich valley called Strathmore. Paving-stones are quarried in the county, but its wealth and importance depend chiefly on its seaports, Dundee and Montrose. **Forfar** is the county town; but **Dundee**, which ranks third among the towns of Scotland, is of much greater importance. It has large linen manufactures, besides others of a special kind. Hemp, a coarse fibre grown largely in Russia, is made into tarpaulin, canvas, and cordage. Jute, a kind of fibre cultivated in India, is converted here into canvas bags and sacking. Dundee carries on trade with Europe, America, and India, and has extensive shipbuilding yards. **Stonehaven**, the county town of Kincardine, is a small seaport.

3. The county of Fife, or, as it is often called in Scot-

land, the 'Kingdom of Fife,' is almost a peninsula, stretching as it does between the Firth of Forth and the Firth of Tay. King James VI. used to compare it to a gray mantle with a gold fringe, alluding to the neglected state of the interior in his reign, and the great number of busy little coast towns and fishing villages lying along its coasts. The 'gold fringe' still remains, but the 'gray mantle' has given place to well-cultivated fields, and busy manufacturing and mining districts. **Cupar**, the county town of Fifeshire, has some linen manufactures; but in that respect, it is of much less importance than **Kirkcaldy** and **Dunfermline**. Sailcloth and floorcloth are largely made at Kirkcaldy; and Dunfermline is specially noted for the manufacture of fine linen. King Robert the Bruce was buried in the abbey of Dunfermline. **St Andrews**, on the east coast of Fifeshire, is a very ancient city. Tradition dates its beginning as far back as the ninth century, when St Regulus is said to have sought shelter there. The old chapel which bears his name, and the fine remains of the cathedral, are very interesting. The city was the scene of many memorable events in Scottish history. The old castle, now in ruins, was for some time the residence of Cardinal Beaton, who was assassinated there. St Andrews is much frequented as a bathing-place; and it is the head-quarters of the game of golf, so much played in Scotland.

4. **Clackmannan** is a mere village, and **Kinross** is a small town near Loch Leven. **Stirling** is situated on the Forth, in the midst of wooded hills. From its position, it was always a stronghold of the greatest importance. Its castle is built upon a ridge rising abruptly from the plain, and commands an extensive tract of country. The 'bore stone,' on the field of Bannockburn close by, marks the spot where the Scottish standard is supposed to have been raised in the battle fought between Robert Bruce and

Edward II. in 1314. Stirling and Bannockburn are noted for the manufacture of tartan. **Carron** is noted for its iron-works, and **Falkirk** for its large cattle fairs, called 'trysts.' The town of **Dumbarton** is noted for its castle, which is situated on the top of a rock 200 feet above the level of the river, and was once a place of great strength.

des'-tin-y	**con-vert'-ed**	**ne-glect'-ed**	**as-sas'-sin-at-ed**
man-u-fac'-tures	**al-lud'-ing**	**mem'-or-a-ble**	**ab-rupt'-ly**

cor-o-na'-tion seat, the seat upon which a sovereign is crowned.

tar-pau'-lin, canvas covered with tar to make it waterproof.

LESSON 16.

THE FOURTEEN SOUTHERN COUNTIES—I.

Edinburgh Castle.

THE remaining fourteen counties of Scotland lie to the south of those already mentioned. **Linlithgow, Edinburgh,** and **Haddington** lie along the south side of the Firth of Forth, and are sometimes called the Lothians, being known as West Lothian, Mid-Lothian, and East Lothian. The islands of **Bute** and **Arran** form together a small insular county. **Renfrew, Ayr, Wigtown,** and **Kirkcudbright** border on the west coast. **Lanark,**

Peebles, Selkirk, and **Roxburgh** lie in a line across the country, and are inland counties. **Berwick** and **Dumfries** border partly on England and partly on the sea, the one on the east coast, and the other on the Solway Firth.

2. In the Lothians, farming is carried on in such a thrifty and scientific manner, that they are renowned for their fertility, and are among the most productive districts in Great Britain. The chief crops are oats, barley, turnips, and potatoes. The quantity of wheat grown is comparatively small, owing to the coldness of the climate. Haddington, or East Lothian, is one of the best cultivated counties in Scotland, and grain markets are regularly held in **Haddington**, the county town. Along the coast are several places memorable in the history of Scotland. Near **Dunbar**, with its ancient castle, Cromwell defeated the Scots under Leslie; and at Prestonpans, farther west, the Highlanders signally defeated Sir John Cope in 1745.

3. Linlithgow, or West Lothian, is a small county lying round the ancient town and palace of **Linlithgow**. The palace has a historical interest, as having been the birth-place of the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots.

Of all the palaces so fair,
Built for the royal dwelling,
In Scotland, far beyond compare,
Linlithgow is excelling.

4. **Edinburgh**, the ancient 'burgh' of Edwin, king of Northumbria, and the capital of Scotland, stands on a fine site on the south side of the Firth of Forth, near its sea-port, **Leith**. It is considered one of the most beautiful cities in the world, and is therefore sometimes called the 'Modern Athens.' The old town, with its castle situated on the summit of a steep rock, the ancient palace of Holy-rood, St Giles's Cathedral, and its many tall quaint old

houses, is full of interesting memorials of the past; while the new town, with its many fine buildings and spacious streets, presents at almost every turn delightful views of the surrounding hills and of the waters of the Forth. Edinburgh is the seat of the law courts, and is a great centre of education. Its university is largely attended, and is justly celebrated for its great medical school. Edinburgh is noted for its extensive printing and publishing establishments, and paper is largely manufactured in its neighbourhood.

5. Such dusky grandeur clothed the height,
Where the huge castle holds its state,
And all the steep slope down,
Whose ridgy back heaves to the sky,
Piled deep and massy, close and high,
Mine own romantic town!
But northward far, with purer blaze,
On Ochil mountains fell the rays,
And as each heathy top they kissed,
It gleamed a purple amethyst.
Yonder the shores of Fife you saw;
Here Preston Bay, and Berwick-Law;
And, broad between them rolled,
The gallant Firth the eye might note,
Whose islands on its bosom float,
Like emeralds chased in gold. *Scott.*

mem'-tioned **com-par'-a-tive-ly** **spa'-cious** **e-stab'-lish-ments**
sci-en-tif'-ic **his-tor'-i-cal** **un-i-ver'-si-ty** **grand'-eur**
pro-duct'-ive **sum'-mit** **pub'-lish-ing** **ro-man'-tic**

me-mo'-ri-als of the past, things which have been preserved from former times.

am'-e-thyst, a precious stone of a violet colour.

em'-e-rald, a precious stone of a green colour.

LESSON 17.

THE FOURTEEN SOUTHERN COUNTIES—II.

THE counties of Renfrew and Ayr, bordering on the Firth of Clyde, where the abundant rainfall of the west coast makes it profitable to keep much of the land under grass, supply large quantities of dairy produce, in the form of butter, cheese, eggs, and bacon. Renfrewshire is a small county, but the most thickly populated in Scotland. On its eastern borders is **Paisley**, noted for its cotton, woollen, and silk factories. It is famous more especially for its thread, and also for its shawls, the best being made out of the fine hair of the Cashmere goat. **Greenock** is a busy seaport, and has large shipbuilding yards and sugar refineries.

2. James Watt, to whom we are so much indebted for the improvement of the steam-engine, was born here in 1736. At a very early age, he showed great fondness for the studies which afterwards made him so famous. When quite a boy, he was often seen sitting watching the effects of steam as it issued from his aunt's tea-kettle. The ideas that he then got he was afterwards able to turn to such good account, that it became possible to use the steam-engine in all kinds of manufactures. So many and so great advantages have been derived from his inventions, that in some of our large manufacturing towns, statues have been erected in grateful remembrance of him. His son also afterwards did much to extend the use of steam, especially in its application to steamboats. It is interesting to know that the *Comet*, the first steamboat in Britain, was launched on the Clyde in 1812.

3. Ayrshire is partly a manufacturing, and partly a pastoral county. At its northern extremity it touches on the coal-fields, and here the population is greatest. **Kilmarnock**, its principal town, is noted for its carpets, and engineering and printing works. **Ayr**, the county town, is of great antiquity. Ayrshire is called the 'Land of Burns,' who has made this district famous in his poems.

4. Burns was born near Ayr in 1759. There he spent the greater part of his life, and there, too, were many of the scenes which he loved so much to describe. He is called the 'National Poet of Scotland,' for no other has so moved the hearts of his countrymen as he has. Born of poor parents, he received little education, but that little he turned to good account. The labour of following the plough, and other duties connected with his father's little farm, were relieved during his leisure hours by reading poetry and old books of ballads. His works are read by Scotchmen all the world over, and in his native country his songs are sung by rich and poor. No author is more affectionately spoken of or more widely known among Scotchmen than Robert Burns, 'the Ayrshire ploughman.' His best poems are written in the Scottish dialect.

5. Wigtownshire and Kirkcudbrightshire were in former times known by the name of Galloway. They consist for the most part of moorlands and low hills, and are thinly populated. The county towns, **Wigtown** and **Kirkcudbright**, are small, with no manufactures. The inhabitants of this district used to be called 'the wild Scots of Galloway,' and on account of their daring, were allowed to lead the van in any battle in which they were engaged. **Portpatrick** and **Stranraer** are two small seaports in Wigtownshire.

6. The counties of Renfrew and Lanark form the greater part of the basin of the river Clyde, which contains the

largest coal-fields in Scotland. Beyond **Lanark**, the county town, the river flows through a busy manufacturing district, densely populated, and covered by chimneys, coal-pits, and blast-furnaces. This region may be called the 'black country' of Scotland, and here the red glow from the vast blast-furnaces may be seen at night for miles round. The iron-ore is smelted and converted into all kinds of machinery and hardware, such as boilers, grates, bolts, screws, nails, and all fittings required in the construction of vessels. **Glasgow**, **Airdrie**, and **Coatbridge** are some of the chief centres of this trade. Near **Hamilton**, on the south side, is Bothwell Brig, where the Covenanters, shortly after their victory at Drumclog, were defeated by the Duke of Monmouth and Claverhouse in 1679. Charles I. attempted to make some alteration in the church services in Scotland, and this so enraged the people, that they banded themselves together against the king, and signed a document which they called the National Covenant, in which they solemnly promised to defend their freedom and their religion. Afterwards, those who sought to maintain this National Covenant were called Covenanters, and in the time of Charles II. they suffered much persecution.

7. **Glasgow**, with a population of 674,000 persons, is the third commercial city of the British Isles. It has a fine old cathedral, and is the seat of a university. Glasgow is the natural centre of trade for the Lowland districts; and, like Liverpool, it has an extensive trade with America. It has between 3000 and 4000 factories of various kinds, employing 100,000 hands. Like Manchester, it has its cotton-spinning; like Leeds, its woollen manufactures; like Macclesfield, its silk-weaving; like Worcester, its potteries; and like Newcastle, its chemical works, coal trade, and shipbuilding of every description. The rapid progress of Glasgow has been most wonderful. Seventy years ago its

population was about 100,000; now it is more than half a million. In 1718, the first vessel from the Clyde that crossed the Atlantic, was only of sixty tons burden; now, vessels of the largest size enter its docks from every part of

A Shipbuilding Yard on the Clyde.

the world. In 1792, the first steam-engine in Glasgow for spinning cotton was introduced, and since then the manufactures, not only in that department, but in every other, have rapidly increased.

a-bun'-dant	**e-rect'-ed**	**re-lieved'**	**Cov-e-nant'-ers**
quan'-ti-ties	**re-mem'-brance**	**af-fec'-tion-ate-ly**	**per-se-cu'-tion**
re-fin'-er-ies	**ap-pli-ca'-tion**	**chim'-neys**	**com-mer'-ci-al**
im-prove'-ment	**pas'-tor-al**	**ma-chin'-er-y**	**chem'-i-cal**
ad-vant'-a-ges	**ex-trem'-i-ty**	**con-struc'-tion**	**de-scrip'-tion**
in-ven'-tions	**an-ti'-qui-ty**	**sol'-emn-ly**	**in-tro-duced'**

fac'-to-ries, large workshops. | **doc'-u-ment,** a written paper.

LESSON 18.

THE FOURTEEN SOUTHERN COUNTIES—III.

DUMFRIESSHIRE is partly a pastoral and partly an agricultural county. The rearing of sheep and cattle is an important industry; and there are also some manufactures, consisting chiefly of hosiery and woollen cloth for making plaids. The county is composed mainly of the three river valleys, Annandale, Nithsdale, and Eskdale, all celebrated for their picturesque scenery. Near the mouth of the Esk, the large marsh called Solway Moss has been drained and cultivated. **Dumfries** is the county town, and one of the most important in the south of Scotland. Here the poet Burns is buried.

2. Berwickshire lies on the northern bank of the Tweed, and on the west borders upon Midlothian. It is noted for its fertility and excellent farming. **Greenlaw** is the county town. **Berwick-upon-Tweed,** its old capital, frequently changed hands during the wars between the English and Scotch. Being a fortified town, and regarded as the key to Scotland, it was during these times the scene of many a fierce and bloody contest. For a long period, Berwick and the surrounding country was considered as neutral territory, that is, a place belonging to neither party; but in 1832, it was made a part of the English county of Northumberland.

3. The remaining three counties in the south of Scotland

are watered by the Tweed and its tributaries, and are all more or less engaged in the manufacture of the woollen cloth called tweed. Peeblesshire, forming the upper valley of that river, is hilly, fertile, and well wooded. It is largely a pastoral county. Its county town, **Peebles**, was an early residence of the Scottish kings. Selkirkshire is watered by the lovely streams of Ettrick and Yarrow. **Selkirk** and **Galashiels** are large centres of the woollen manufactures. In Roxburghshire, **Hawick** is also an important seat of the same industry. The county town of Roxburghshire is **Jedburgh**, which contains the ruins of an abbey generally supposed to have been founded by David I.

4. The district of the Tweed is called 'the Land of Scott,' on account of that great author's residence at Abbotsford, near Melrose, a little below the town of Galashiels. Sir Walter Scott was born at Edinburgh in 1771, and though for long a delicate boy, he was destined to bring much honour to Scotland. He not only enriched the literature of his country by his interesting novels and romantic poems, but he also turned the attention of his countrymen and of the world to the beauties of his native land. *The Lady of the Lake* is among his most famous poetical pieces; but the greatness of his name depends on his celebrated novels, known as the Waverley Novels.

5. Sir Walter Scott was a brave, kind-hearted, unassuming man. He has been described as 'a patient, dutiful, reverent son; a generous, compassionate, tender husband; an honest, careful, and most affectionate father.' It is pleasing to think that such a great man was also so good a man. The courage and honesty of his character were shown in a remarkable manner during the last period of his life, when, having fallen deeply into debt through no fault of his own, he laboured incessantly, amidst much sickness and discouragement, to pay all that he owed.

6. He died in 1832 at Abbotsford, within hearing of the rippling waters of his beloved Tweed; and is buried in a quiet retired spot near the same river, within the beautiful ruins of Dryburgh Abbey. The poet Wordsworth, in one of his poems about Yarrow, has some touching lines concerning the death of Sir Walter Scott and of the Ettrick Shepherd, who, on a former occasion, had along with him paid a visit to that beautiful valley

7. When first, descending from the moorlands,
I saw the stream of Yarrow glide
Along a bare and open valley,
The Ettrick Shepherd was my guide.

When last along its banks I wandered,
Through groves which had begun to shed
Their golden leaves upon the pathways,
My steps the Border Minstrel led.

The mighty Minstrel breathes no longer;
'Mid mouldering ruins low he lies;
And Death upon the braes of Yarrow
Has closed the Shepherd Poet's eyes.

ag-ri-cul'-tur-al	**pic-tur-esque'**	**lit'-er-a-ture**	**com-pas'-sion-ate**
im-port'-ant	**neu'-tral**	**at-ten'-tion**	**in-ces'-sant-ly**
in'-dus-try	**ter'-ri-tor-y**	**un-as-sum'-ing**	**dis-cour'-age-ment**
hos'-i-er-y	**res'-i-dence**	**rev'-er-ent**	**oc-ca'-sion**
cel'-e-brat-ed	**del'-i-cate**	**char'-ac-ter**	**de-scend'-ing**

LESSON 19.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

BEFORE the days of railroads and steamboats, a journey from London to any part of Scotland used to be considered a very serious undertaking. On land, several days were required to accomplish the distance by coach or on horseback; besides all the trouble of lodging at road-

side inns, and even the possibility of being robbed by highwaymen. If one went by sea, unless the wind happened to be favourable, the little sailing-vessels that were then in use might have to toss about the coasts for many weeks. In those days, few people thought of going from the one country to the other on business, and fewer still on pleasure or to spend a holiday. It is even on record that on one occasion the mail from London arrived in Edinburgh with *one* letter, and this happened less than a hundred and fifty years ago.

2. But now all this has been changed. Every year many Englishmen go to the north of Scotland to shoot deer or grouse, to fish for salmon or trout, or it may be to see the grand mountain scenery and enjoy the healthy breezes on the heather hills. Business men also are continually coming and going to sell their goods or to make purchases. Railways and steamboats are ever busy carrying backwards and forwards all kinds of food, and every variety of manufactured goods.

3. There are several great lines of railway by which Scotland may be reached from England. By the *East Coast Route*, the journey from London to Edinburgh, a distance of almost 400 miles, may be accomplished in little more than nine hours. The portion of this line in Scotland, which belongs to the North British Railway Company, after crossing the Tweed at Berwick, near the site of the old castle belonging to that border town, runs near the coast till it reaches Edinburgh. Entering the city from the east, it affords a fine view of Arthur's Seat, which rests like a huge lion keeping guard over the 'gray metropolis of the north.' Other lines belonging to the same company connect Edinburgh with Glasgow, Perth, and Dundee.

4. The *Waverley Route*, from Carlisle to Edinburgh, is also a North British line, and is so named because it passes

through the 'Land of Scott,' and affords a fine view of some the most beautiful districts which have become famous on account of their connection with the name of that great author. Glasgow may be reached from Carlisle either by the *Caledonian Railway*, which traverses the lovely vale of Annandale, crosses the wild mountainous district on the borders of Lanarkshire, and then follows the course of the Clyde, or by the *Glasgow and South-Western Railway*, which goes by a more westerly route past Dumfries and Kilmarnock. The Caledonian Company have also a branch from near Lanark to Edinburgh, and continue their system from that city and Glasgow to Stirling, Perth, Dundee, and along the east coast to Aberdeen.

5. The *Great North of Scotland Railway* connects Aberdeen with all the principal towns in the neighbourhood of the Moray Firth. This line is joined by the *Highland Railway* from Perth, which goes by Inverness, round the coasts of the Cromarty and Dornoch Firths, to Wick and Thurso in the extreme north of Scotland. Besides these and many other connecting branches, a great network of railways connects Glasgow with all the busy manufacturing centres in the neighbourhood of the Clyde. A new line by *Stirling and Callander to Oban* has opened up some of the finest scenery in that part of the country.

6. In the west of Scotland, however, north of Stirling, communication is chiefly carried on by means of coaches and steamboats, which in many places are only employed during the tourist season. Then, indeed, in these and many other beautiful districts in Scotland, the want of railways is scarcely to be regretted. The coaches, winding their way through wild Highland glens, crossing every now and then some mountain stream, or, it may be, skirting the margin of a lovely lake, afford a delightful opportunity of enjoying the beauty of the landscape; while the steamboats,

pursuing their course by river and lake, open up many a grand scene which the traveller might otherwise never behold.

7. One of the most charming sails of this nature is that afforded by the *Caledonian Canal*, which connects a series of Highland lochs with Oban and Inverness. Sailing up Loch Linnhe, the steamer passes Fort William, behind which towers the mighty Ben Nevis, and then enters Loch Lochy, which, with the connecting canal, affords a passage through most lovely scenery to Loch Ness. Passing the celebrated Fall of Foyers, the beauties of the landscape are continued without interruption till the lake narrows again into the canal which connects it with the capital of the Highlands. The only other important canals in Scotland are the *Forth and Clyde Canal*, affording a means of communication between these two rivers, and the *Crinan Canal*, across the narrow peninsula of Cantyre.

se'-ri-ous	**oc-ca'-sion**	**Cal-e-don'-i-an**	**op-por-tun'-i-ty**
ac-com'-plish	**Car-lisle'**	**com-mun-i-ca'-tion**	**af-ford'-ed**
pos-si-bil'-i-ty	**sys'-tem**	**tour'-ist**	**in-ter-rup'-tion**

me-trop'-o-lis, the capital city.

A Highland Loch.

IRELAND.

LESSON 20.

THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND—THEIR PAST HISTORY.

IN early times, Ireland was inhabited by a people of the same Celtic race that fought against the Romans in Britain. They were then called Scots, and the name of their country Scotia. They appear to have been a very brave and adventurous people, for on several occasions they invaded the west of Scotland, and it is from them that the name of that country has been derived.

2. St Patrick came from Scotland, or, as some think, from Wales, early in the fifth century to convert the people, and in little more than a hundred years after his time, Christianity had made so much progress that there were many monasteries founded in Ireland, which became famous for their learning and missionary enterprise. In these early days, Ireland had made much more progress in many respects than her neighbours in Britain; and the Saxons in England were much indebted to Ireland at that period for the teachers and missionaries whom they received from her. One of them was Columba, who took up his residence in the little island of Iona. This good beginning, however, which Ireland made was in a great measure put a stop to by the invasion of the country by the Scandinavians, who made themselves very troublesome, till they were at last defeated in a great battle by Brian, the king of Meath.

3. Meath was one of the little kingdoms into which Ireland was then divided. There were five of them; and

the king of Meath, who had his residence at Tara, held supreme authority over the other kings. The number of kingdoms was afterwards reduced to four, Meath having been made a part of Leinster; and thus we have the origin of the four provinces into which Ireland is divided at the present day. At a later period, one of these Irish kings or chiefs, having been expelled by the others, asked help from Henry II., king of England, with the result of bringing the country very much under the authority of the English crown. Henry VIII. was declared king of Ireland in 1541, and since then the history of that country has been a very sad one, for it has never been contented under English rule.

4. A rebellion, headed by Hugh O'Neil, Earl of Tyrone, during the time of Queen Elizabeth, proved unsuccessful, and afterwards led to most of the lands belonging to the rebel chiefs being divided among English and Scotch settlers by James I. This was called the 'plantation' of Ulster, and it helped to add another cause of strife and misery in Ireland by the introduction of religious differences. Yet, though the Irish were always unfriendly to the English government, they took up arms in favour of the Prince of Wales after the execution of Charles I. Cromwell invaded their country, and after a merciless war, it was again entirely subdued. At the sieges of Drogheda and Wexford, the garrisons were put to the sword without mercy; and 'the curse of Cromwell be upon you' is a phrase, expressive of bitter hate, which is used in Ireland even at the present day. Again, after the Revolution in England, many of the Irish attempted to sustain the falling fortunes of James II., but their hopes were crushed at the battle of the Boyne. Londonderry is memorable for the siege which it sustained during this war.

5. Even after so many misfortunes, the condition of

Ireland did not improve. Many severe laws were made against the Irish Catholics, the poor people were in a very wretched condition, and the jealousy of the English merchants influenced the British government to discourage trade and manufactures in the country. The consequence was, that the Irish determined to make another effort for their freedom, but the insurgents, who were known by the name of 'the United Irishmen,' were completely overthrown at Vinegar Hill. This rebellion led the English government to desire the union of the Irish parliament with that of Great Britain, which accordingly took place in the year 1800. This union, however, has ever since been viewed with the greatest displeasure by a large portion of the Irish people.

ad-vent'-ur-ous	**en'-ter-prise**	**in-tro-duc'-tion**	**de-ter'-mined**
cent'-u-ry	**Scan-din-av'-i-ans**	**con-di'-tion**	**com-plete'-ly**
mon'-as-ter-ies	**su-preme'**	**Cath'-o-lics**	**par'-lia-ment**
mis'-sion-a-ry	**au-thor'-i-ty**	**in'-flu-enced**	**dis-pleas'-ure**

in-sur'-gent, a person who rises against lawful authority.

LESSON 21.

THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND—THEIR PRESENT CONDITION.

THE people of Ireland, especially in the western and southern parts of the country, belong to the Erse branch of the Celtic race; and in the central and remote western districts, the Erse language, which is akin to Gaelic, is still spoken. In the north and east of Ireland, there are many people who are the descendants of the Scottish and English settlers of the seventeenth century. In early times, Galway, in the west of Ireland, was a famous trading-port with Spain, and imported nearly all the wine used in Ireland. From this circumstance many of the

inhabitants in that district are of Spanish descent, to which may be attributed their dark eyes and complexion, together with the universal love for bright colours in articles of clothing.

2. The difference of race between the people of pure Irish descent and those of Scottish or English origin, has been one of the causes of the continual discontent and agitation in Ireland. There are, however, other causes of Ireland's misery and discontent. She does not possess the rich coal and iron fields which have helped to make England and Scotland so prosperous. These two minerals, as well as **lead, copper, granite, marble, limestone,** and **rock-salt,** are found in Ireland, but unfortunately the **coal** is far apart from the **iron,** and the supply of the former is very limited. This circumstance, combined with the nature of the soil, and the abundant rainfall, renders Ireland an agricultural and pastoral, rather than a manufacturing country.

3. In Ireland, therefore, the great majority of the people work in the fields; while in England, on the other hand, the greater number are engaged in mines or factories. In spite, however, of the immense capabilities of the rich soil, agriculture is not by any means in as flourishing a condition as it might be. With the exception of some districts in the north, where there are larger and better cultivated farms, the small patches of land are scarcely sufficient to afford food for the tenants and their families, and at the same time enable them to pay their rents.

4. The climate of Ireland is not well suited for ripening wheat and barley, though some excellent wheat is grown in some districts. **Flax** is grown in the north for the home manufactures, and when spun, is made into the fine linen, cambric, and damasks, for which Ireland is so justly celebrated. The chief crops, however, are **potatoes, oats,** and **turnips.** The potato is the staple food of the Irish

peasantry, and a failure in the crop is a serious calamity. A large amount of the land is used for the purposes of dairy-farming and the rearing of live-stock. Cattle are more numerous than sheep, as they are hardier and thrive better in the damp climate and rough mountain pastures. Pigs also are very plentiful.

5. There have often been periods of great scarcity in Ireland owing to bad seasons, yet the people cling to their small holdings and agricultural mode of life, showing little aptitude to improve their condition by trade and manufactures. The commerce of Ireland is therefore not important, though there is a large channel trade carried on with England and Scotland, from which coal and manufactured goods are imported. The chief exports are **cattle, pigs, dairy produce,** and **linen.**

6. Although the population of Ireland is over five millions, nearly one-half as large again as that of Scotland, there is no inland town having 20,000 inhabitants. Indeed, there are only six towns of importance in the whole country. Many schemes have been proposed to remedy this state of affairs, and of late years large numbers of Irish have emigrated to America. The Irish are a moral, warm-hearted people, though also very impulsive. They are apt to be careless of the future so long as the present looks bright, and are noted for their gay, light-hearted humour.

lan'-guage	**un-i-ver'-sal**	**ma-jor'-i-ty**	**dam'-asks**
de-scend'-ants	**con-tin'-u-al**	**im-mense'**	**cal-am'-i-ty**
cir'-cum-stance	**ag-i-ta'-tion**	**cap-a-bil'-i-ties**	**ap'-ti-tude**
at-trib'-u-ted	**pros'-per-ous**	**suf-fi'-cient**	**schemes**
com-plex'-ion	**ag-ri-cul'-tur-al**	**cam'-bric**	**hum'-our**

IRELAND
Physical Features
ATLANTIC OCEAN
NORTH CHANNEL
IRISH SEA
ST GEORGES CHANNEL
Malin Hd
Tory Id
Bloody Foreland
Aran Is
Errigal
Slieve League
Mtns of Donegal
R Foyle
R Bann
Mtns of Antrim
Larne
Rathlin Id
Giants Causeway
Fair Hd
Rossan Pt
Donegal Bay
R Erne
L Neagh
L Lough
Killala Bay
Sligo Bay
Erris Hd
Shannon
L Allen
Upper L Erne
Sleive Donard Mt
Mourne Mts
Carlingford L
Dundalk Bay
Achil Hd
Achill
L Conn
R Moy
Clare Id
Clew Bay
Croagh Patrick
Mayo Connemara Mts
Mweelrea
Twelve Pins
L Mask
L Corrib
R Suck
L Ree
R Boyne
Grand Canal
Royal Canal
Irelands Eye
Howth Hd
Dublin Bay
Bray Hd
Slyne Hd
Aran Is
Galway Bay
L Derg
Slieve Bloom Mts
Lugnaquilla
Wicklow Mts
R Liffey
R Avoca
Wicklow Hd
Loop Hd
R Shannon
R Nore
R Barrow
R Slaney
Cahore Pt
Galty Mts
R Suir
Knockmealdown Mts
Wexford Hd
Carnsore Pt
Dingle Bay
Lakes of Killarney
R Blackwater
Waterford Hr
Youghal Hr
R Lee
Kenmare R
R Bandon
Cork Harbour
Kinsale Harb
Old Hd of Kinsale
Bantry Bay
Mizen Hd
C Clear

LESSON 22.

BOUNDARIES, EXTENT, AND GENERAL FEATURES.

IRELAND, the second largest of the British Isles, lies to the west of Great Britain. It is bounded on the north, west, and south by the waters of the **Atlantic**, which stretch for 2000 miles from its western coast to the continent of America. The **North Channel**, the **Irish Sea**, and **St George's Channel** are its boundaries on the east. It is thirteen miles distant from the nearest point in Scotland, and forty-seven from England.

2. In shape, Ireland is more compact and more rounded than Great Britain. It resembles the sister island, however, in having its coast more deeply indented on the west than on the east. The eastern shores of Ireland are, as a rule, low, sandy, and rock-bound, and broken at two places by high granite ranges—the Mourne Mountains and the Wicklow Hills. In proportion to its size, Ireland has a larger number of natural harbours than either England or Scotland, but unfortunately most of these are on the west coast, exposed to the full fury of Atlantic gales, and far removed from the countries with which Ireland has most trade and intercourse.

3. The **area** of Ireland is 32,000 square miles, or rather more than that of Scotland with all its islands. Its greatest length, from **Malin Head** in the north to **Mizen Head** in the south, is 300 miles; its greatest breadth, from **Erris Head** in the north-west to **Carnsore Point** in the south-east, is 200 miles.

4. Ireland consists mainly of an extensive plain, containing numerous 'loughs' or lakes and peat-bogs, and broken by low hills which, in some districts near the coast,

rise into high mountain ranges. The scenery of the country is very varied, and in parts very beautiful. At one time forests were numerous in the country, but these have now for the most part disappeared. The large wild animals which formerly were common in Britain were also found in Ireland. Wolves are said to have existed there so late as the beginning of the last century, though it is a remarkable fact that no venomous reptiles are found in the country.

5. The climate of Ireland is more humid than that of Great Britain generally, and the average number of days on which rain falls in a year is two hundred and eighty-eight. The moisture-laden south-west winds strike first upon Ireland, and as its mountains are comparatively low upon the western side, the rain is more equally distributed over the whole surface of the country than it is in Great Britain. This plentiful and equally distributed rainfall renders Ireland very fertile, and the beautiful verdure of its rich pasture-lands has given it the name of the 'Green' or 'Emerald Isle.'

6. England, Scotland, and Ireland have each a national emblem. In the national arms, the lion represents both England and Scotland, the Scottish lion being distinguished from the three lions of England by its standing on its hind feet, or the lion-rampant, as it is called. Ireland, in like manner, is represented by the harp, a musical instrument which, in ancient times, was much used by the bards among the Celtic tribes. The poet Moore wrote a poem in which he speaks of the 'dear harp' of his country; and he has also a few pretty verses addressed to the shamrock, which is another emblem of Ireland, as the rose is of England, and the thistle of Scotland. All these emblems may be seen represented on the one side of a florin or half-crown piece. The Irish are very fond of the modest little plant,

the shamrock. It consists of three small green leaves on a stem, and very much resembles the ordinary clover.

con'-ti-nent	**in'-ter-course**	**be-gin'-ning**	**ram'-pant**
bound'-a-ries	**con-tain'-ing**	**rep'-tiles**	**re-pre-sent'-ed**
com-pact'	**num'-er-ous**	**moist'-ure**	**mus'-i-cal**
pro-por'-tion	**dis'-tricts**	**com-par'-a-tive-ly**	**ad-dressed'**
ex-posed'	**scen'-er-y**	**dis-tin'-guished**	**sham'-rock**

gales, strong winds.
dis-ap-peared', went out of sight.
ven'-om-ous, poisonous.
hu'-mid, moist.
dis-trib'-u-ted, spread over.
verd'-ure, greenness.
em'-blem, arms of a country.

LESSON 23.

COASTS AND ISLANDS.

STARTING from **Wexford Haven,** in the *south-east* corner of Ireland, and sailing northward along the east coast, past two rocky promontories, we enter the noble and spacious **Bay of Dublin,** with its piers built far out into the sea. At its southern end is **Kingstown Harbour,** which affords a safe anchorage for the largest vessels. To the north rises **Howth Head,** a bold promontory with two lighthouses, and containing ruins of almost every description. Close by it is a little island called '**Ireland's Eye.**' Beyond Dublin Bay are **Carlingford Lough,** noted for its oysters; and **Belfast Lough,** a beautiful harbour running several miles inland, with the thriving city of Belfast on its shores.

2. The *north coast* is very wild and rugged, and famed for the beauty of its rock scenery. The majestic headland of **Fair Head,** one of the terminations of the mountains of Antrim, consists of lofty columns, resembling those of Fingal's Cave in Staffa. Its huge precipices, when viewed upwards from the ocean, present a scene of surpassing grandeur.

3. The famous **Giant's Causeway**, a little west of Fair Head, and one of the wonders of the world, is of a similar formation. At low water, the tops of the columns may be seen forming a pavement of stones of three, four, five, or six sides, so exactly fitted together that the blade of a knife cannot be inserted between them. Others rise to different heights, forming fantastic shapes, to which the natives have given fanciful names, such as the gateway, the pulpit, the priest and his flock, and others. The Giant's Causeway is generally ascribed to volcanic agency, but the legend-loving Irish have many traditions concerning its origin. One story says that a great Irish giant, when he wished to contend with a certain Scottish giant, thought it only polite to build a bridge across the sea to Staffa, in order to prevent his rival wetting the soles of his feet!

4. Off Fair Head is **Rathlin Island**, full of caves and other natural wonders, where Robert Bruce took refuge in a fortress, still called Bruce's Castle. Between Fair Head and the Giant's Causeway is the rock of Carrick-a-rede, separated from the mainland by a deep chasm, over which is a hanging rope-bridge. Salmon are netted here in great numbers. The chief openings on the north are **Lough Foyle** and **Lough Swilly**, between which rises **Malin Head.**

5. The *west coast* is very rocky and dangerous, and cut up into rugged peninsulas, separated by bays. Passing **Donegal Bay** and **Sligo Bay**, which is noted for its oysters, and rounding **Erris Head**, we reach **Achil Island**, the largest off the coast of Ireland. South of it is **Clew Bay**, a beautiful harbour, containing, as the Irish say, 'an island for every day in the year, and one over,' the prettiest of all being **Clare Island.** Clew Bay is surrounded by wooded mountains and many interesting ruins. Rounding **Slyne Head**, and sailing south-east, we reach the **Arran Isles**, opposite the entrance to **Galway Bay.**

6. Of all the natural harbours, however, on the west coast, the **estuary of the Shannon** is the most important. Farther south are **Dingle Bay** and **Bantry Bay.** The island of **Valentia,** celebrated as the place from which the first submarine telegraph cable was laid to America, lies on the south side of the entrance to Dingle Bay. The scenery along the west coast is grand and impressive, the cliffs rising in some places like a wall from the sea, and forming a massive bulwark against the long rolling waves of the Atlantic Ocean.

7. On the *south coast,* sailing past **Mizen Head, Cape Clear,** the majestic '**Old Head of Kinsale,**' and **Kinsale** harbour, we come to the beautiful **Cove of Cork,** which affords shelter to the largest vessels. Passing the fine large harbours of **Youghal** and **Waterford,** we approach the coast of Wexford, which is very rugged and dangerous. Avoiding the perilous **Saltee Islands** and some dangerous rocks, and rounding **Carnsore Point,** we find ourselves once more in Wexford Haven, whence we started for our cruise round Ireland.

prom'-on-tor-ies	**ma-jes'-tic**	**vol-can'-ic**	**cel'-e-brat-ed**
spa'-cious	**sur-pass'-ing**	**a'-gen-cy**	**tel'-e-graph**
an'-chor-age	**in-sert'-ed**	**pen-in'-su-las**	**im-pres'-sive**
de-scrip'-tion	**fan-tas'-tic**	**sep'-ar-at-ed**	**ap-proach'**
oys'-ters	**a-scribed'**	**op'-pos-ite**	**per'-il-ous**

ter-min-a'-tion, end.
tra-di'-tions, old stories handed down from one generation to another.
pre'-ci-pic-es, high steep rocks.
sub-mar-ine', under the sea.
bul'-wark, defence.
cruise, sail.

LESSON 24.

THE SURFACE OF IRELAND.

THE plain of Ireland extends across the central portion of the country, from the shores of Dublin Bay on the east, to Galway Bay on the west. It is broken by a few low hills, and by a series of spongy peat-bogs, separated by patches of cultivated land. With these exceptions, however, the **Central Plain** of Ireland forms one vast pasture-field, celebrated for its verdure and richness.

2. These bogs or reaches of marshy land are caused by the imperfect manner in which Ireland is drained by its rivers. The fall of the larger streams is slight, and they wind their way sluggishly to the sea, easily overflowing their banks. Even good land which has been brought under cultivation, if left undrained, and generally neglected, very quickly, as the Irish expressively say, 'goes back to bog.'

3. The bogs of Ireland have been estimated to cover nearly one-seventh of its whole surface, and are distinguished as red bogs or black bogs. The red bogs are found in the Central Plain, and the black bogs generally occur in the mountainous districts. Though unfit for cultivation, they are important on account of the large quantity of fuel which they supply in the form of peat, and which is all the more valuable on account of the scarcity of coal. The largest is called the **Bog of Allen**, and consists of a long chain of morasses principally in King's County and the county of Kildare. Besides marsh plants, they contain the hardened trunks of oak and other trees, showing that at one period this part of the country must have been a dense forest. Remains of various species of deer, especially the 'great Irish deer,' wild boars, and

other forest animals, have also been found imbedded in the bogs. The wood of the oak-trees found in the bogs, and known by the name of 'bog oak,' is used in the manufacture of many kinds of ornaments. It is quite black, and takes on a fine polish. These ornaments are frequently adorned with pieces of native rock-crystal, called Irish diamonds.

4. The Central Plain is fringed with groups of hills and solitary mountain-ranges, which in no place attain any great height, and which afford a rough grazing-ground for cattle. The Mountains of Ulster cover almost all the northern portion of Ireland, and in Counties Donegal and Antrim terminate on the sea-coast in bold cliffs, such as Fair Head. The solitary granite range of the **Mourne Mountains**, in County Down, with the peak of **Slieve Donard**, is grand and imposing.

5. The western mountains in the province of Connaught consist of two groups. To the north of Clew Bay are the **Nephin Beg Mountains**, and to the south of it the summits of **Muilrea** and **Croagh Patrick**. Croagh Patrick, a stack-shaped peak, is sacred to the patron saint of Ireland, and is visited by large numbers of pilgrims. From this mountain, St Patrick is said to have cursed the snakes and other venomous reptiles of Ireland, which vanished for ever at the sound of his bell. To the south of Muilrea lies the wild district of Connemara.

6. In the province of Munster, on the south-west of Ireland, are the mountains of Kerry, which consist of several ranges. The **Macgillicuddy Reeks**, on the margin of the lovely lakes of Killarney, are the principal group, rising in their peak **Carran Tual**, 'the inverted sickle,' to 3404 feet, the greatest height in Ireland. They derive their name from an ancient tribe who for centuries inhabited this region.

7. On the south, the chief range is the **Knockmealdown Mountains.** Northward from these, but much farther inland, lie the **Slieve Bloom Mountains,** stretching to the borders of the Central Plain. In Leinster are the **Wicklow Mountains,** a granite range rising in **Lugnaquilla** to over 3000 feet. This group, with its charming lakes and waterfalls and wooded vales, ranks only second in beauty to the lovely district lying around the Macgillicuddy Reeks.

cen'-tral	**ex-pres'-sive-ly**	**mor-ass'-es**	**di'-a-monds**
ul'-ti-vat-ed	**es'-tim-a-ted**	**prin'-ci-pal-ly**	**sol'-i-ta-ry**
lug'-gish-ly	**dis-tin'-guished**	**man-u-fac'-ture**	**ter'-min-ate**
ne-glect'-ed	**scar'-ci-ty**	**or'-na-ments**	**ven'-om-ous**

pa'-tron, one who is interested in, and supports some person or cause.

pil'-grims, persons who travel a long way to visit some holy place.

van'-ished, fled.

LESSON 25.

THE RIVERS OF IRELAND.

THE **Shannon,** though not so deep as some others, is the largest river, not only in Ireland, but in the British Isles. It rises in the northern hills of the Central Plain, through which it passes, opening out into several large lakes. After a slow, south-westerly course of 240 miles through a most fertile tract, well adapted both for grazing and tillage, it flows into the Atlantic on the west by a splendid estuary, having the county of Clare on the north side, and the counties of Limerick and Kerry on the south side. The Shannon is navigable almost to its source, and its commercial importance has been increased by constant dredging, and the cutting of several canals. It is celebrated also for its salmon. A salmon haul in

Ireland is often a most exciting scene, men, women, and children all taking their share in dragging in the heavily-laden nets. Another important river in the west of Ireland, flowing into the Atlantic, is the **Erne**. This river rises near the upper waters of the Shannon, and flows in a north-westerly direction, expanding into a series of beautiful lakes. It enters Donegal Bay below Ballyshannon, where it forms a fine cascade.

2. All the important rivers in the south of Ireland may be arranged in two sets, each containing the names of three of them. The **Blackwater**, the **Lee**, and the **Bandon** drain chiefly the county of Cork, and form at their mouths the splendid harbours of Youghal, Cork, and Kinsale. The Blackwater, with its steep wooded banks, lined with many an ancient ruin, is one of the prettiest rivers in Ireland. It is rapid in its course, and subject to sudden floods. The other three important rivers in the south are the **Suir**, the **Nore**, and the **Barrow**, called the 'Three Sisters.' They all rise in the Slieve Bloom Mountains, and flow southward into the Atlantic Ocean. The Barrow and Nore unite on the borders of Kilkenny and Wexford, and later on are joined by the Suir, which belongs principally to Tipperary. The Barrow is navigable for sixty miles, and after its union with its two sister rivers, expands into the beautiful harbour of Waterford.

3. The **Foyle** and the **Bann** are in the north of Ireland. The Foyle rises near the centre of the province of Ulster, and after passing the three county towns of Omagh, Lifford, and Londonderry, falls into Lough Foyle. The Bann, which is celebrated for its salmon, rises in the Mourne Mountains, and flows northward through an extensive lake into the Atlantic.

4. In the east the chief rivers are the **Slaney**, the **Liffey**, and the **Boyne**. The Slaney flows southward into Wexford

Haven. The Liffey flows, after many windings, into Dublin Bay, and at its mouth stands Dublin, the capital of Ireland. The Boyne rises in the Central Plain, flows in a north-eastern direction through Meath, and falls into the Irish Sea near Drogheda, where it forms a small harbour.

5. The Boyne gives its name to the celebrated battle which was fought near Drogheda in 1690, and in which William III. defeated James II. William, Prince of Orange, who was called to succeed James on the throne of England, was an experienced general. Having landed at Carrickfergus with an army of nearly 40,000 men, he marched in search of James and his soldiers, whom he found encamped on the south side of the river. Next day William's army advanced into the river in three divisions, in the face of a heavy fire, and though the one led by Schomberg, a Dutch general, was at first unsuccessful, the other two carried all before them. Schomberg was killed by a bullet which struck him in the neck, while trying to rally his men to receive the charge of James' cavalry. James, when he saw the tide of victory going against him, galloped off to Dublin, and afterwards escaped from Kinsale to France.

6. Other two small rivers in the east of Ireland are the **Avoca** and the **Avon**, which join their waters in the romantic district between Rathdrum and Arklow, and flow into St George's Channel. The Avoca is famed for its beautiful valley, and its union with the Avon is celebrated by Moore in his poem, *The Meeting of the Waters:*

> There is not in this wide world a valley so sweet
> As that vale in whose bosom the bright waters meet;
> Oh! the last rays of feeling and life must depart
> Ere the bloom of that valley shall fade from my heart.

es'-tu-ar-y	in-creased'	ar-ranged'	un-suc-cess'-ful
na'-vi-ga-ble	ex-cit'-ing	con-tain'-ing	cav'-al-ry
com-mer'-ci-al	ser'-i-es	ex-per'-i-enced	ro-man'-tic

dredg'-ing, taking up the mud and sand from the bottom of the river.

ex-pand'-ing, widening.
cas'-cade, a small waterfall.
bloom, freshness and beauty.

LESSON 26.

THE LAKES OF IRELAND.

A LARGE number of the principal lakes in **Ireland** are found in the courses of the rivers. The **Shannon** expands into several large lakes, of which the **principal** are **Lough Allen, Lough Ree**, and **Lough Derg. The Erne**, in County Fermanagh, passes through **Upper Lough Erne** and **Lower Lough Erne**, which are adorned with many small islands. **Lough Neagh**, through which the Bann flows, covers an area of 154 square miles, and is the **largest lake** in the British Isles. It is fed by several rivers, and its surface is studded with small islands. An old tradition says that Lough Neagh was at first a fountain, and that by a sudden overflow a large city was buried beneath its waters.

2. Besides the lakes lying in the courses of some of the rivers, there are **Lough Corrib** and **Lough Mask**, which are said to be united by a subterranean channel, in the west of Connaught. **Lough Conn** lies to the north of Lough Mask, in the county of Mayo. Then there is the series of beautiful lakes lying at the foot of the lofty Macgillicuddy Reeks, and known by the name of 'the **Lakes of Killarney**.'

3. They are justly celebrated for their fine scenery. The pleasant glens, the sparkling cascades, and the little

wooded islets of the lakes, all render Killarney one of the most beautiful regions in the world. About midway on the **Upper Lake** is the 'Eagle's Nest,' with a most wonderful echo, the effect of which is simply magical. Near it is the Old Weir Bridge, with dangerous rapids

Subterranean Cavern, Lough Mask.

and a swift current, leading into the **Torc** or **Middle Lake**, with the ancient abbey of Mucross on its shores. The **Lower Lake** is the largest, and is studded with islands; Ross and 'sweet' Innisfallen being the chief, and on these the evergreens are of great height, and the grass of a truly 'emerald' hue.

4. Sweet Innisfallen, fare thee well;
May calm and sunshine long be thine!
How fair thou art, let others tell—
To *feel* how fair shall long be mine.

Sweet Innisfallen, long shall dwell
In memory's dream that sunny smile,
Which o'er thee on that evening fell
When first I saw thy fairy isle.

5. The whole district is rich in legends with which the name of O'Donoghue is closely associated. Ages ago, O'Donoghue of Ross, a brave and generous chieftain, was lord of the lakes, and every year he is said to revisit his pleasant territories. Every May morning he is said to be seen gliding over the lake, mounted on a snow-white charger, followed by youths and maidens strewing flowers in his path, and with sweet strains of unearthly music heralding his approach. The boatmen of Killarney to this day call the foam-crested waves, 'O'Donoghue's White Horses.'

tra-di'-tion	**cas'-cades**	**mag'-i-cal**	**leg'-ends**
foun'-tain	**ech'-o**	**em'-er-ald**	**as-so'-ci-at-ed**

sub-ter-ra'-ne-an, underground.
ter'-ri-to-ries, lands.
her'-ald-ing his ap-proach', proclaiming his coming.

LESSON 27.

THE PROVINCES—COUNTIES AND TOWNS IN ULSTER.

IRELAND is divided into the four provinces of **Ulster, Leinster, Munster,** and **Connaught,** closely corresponding to the ancient kingdoms of its period of independence. The once separate kingdom of Meath, however, has been added to Leinster. The provinces are again divided into

IRELAND
Counties and Towns
NORTH CHANNEL
IRISH SEA
ST GEORGE'S CHANNEL
DONEGAL
LONDONDERRY
ANTRIM
TYRONE
ULSTER
FERMANAGH
ARMAGH
DOWN
MONAGHAN
CAVAN
LEITRIM
SLIGO
MAYO
ROSCOMMON
LONGFORD
LOUTH
MEATH
WEST MEATH
CONNAUGHT
GALWAY
KINGS COUNTY
KILDARE
LEINSTER
QUEENS COUNTY
WICKLOW
CLARE
CARLOW
KILKENNY
TIPPERARY
WEXFORD
LIMERICK
MUNSTER
KERRY
WATERFORD
CORK
Londonderry
Coleraine
Strabane
Belfast
Lisburn
Donegal Bay
Enniskillen
Armagh
Downpatrick
Newry
Monaghan
Ballina
Sligo
Dundalk
Carlingford L.
Dundalk Bay
Castlebar
Westport
Longford
Drogheda
Navan
Balbriggan
Roscommon
Trim
Athlone
Dublin
Dublin Bay
Galway
Ballinasloe
Tullamore
Philipstown
Kingstown
Galway Bay
Naas
Bray
Maryborough
Athy
Wicklow
Ennis
Carlow
Rathdrum
Arklow
Kilkenny
Limerick
Enniscorthy
Cashel
Clonmel
Wexford
Tralee
Waterford
Killarney
Blarney
Cork
Queenstown
Bandon
Kinsale
Cork Harbour
Old Head of Kinsale
Cape Clear

thirty-two counties, which are never called 'shires' in Ireland. Of these, there are nine in Ulster, twelve in Leinster, six in Munster, and five in Connaught. There are only six towns in Ireland with a population over 20,000. These are **Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry,** and **Waterford.** Dublin has a population of 273,000.

2. **Ulster,** the northern province of Ireland, is the most prosperous and thickly populated. The counties of **Donegal, Londonderry, Antrim,** and **Down** border on the coast; while **Armagh, Monaghan, Cavan,** and **Fermanagh,** form the southern part of the province. **Tyrone** is in the centre. The eastern half of Ulster was colonised by the English and Scotch, who came here in great numbers during the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James I., and received grants of the lands forfeited in the rebellion headed by Hugh O'Neil, Earl of Tyrone.

3. The bleak and barren county of Donegal, of which the county town is **Lifford,** contains quarries of beautiful marble, but this source of wealth is little taken advantage of. **Moville,** on Lough Foyle, is a place of call for Canadian mail-packets on their way to and from Liverpool. Ballyshannon is famed for its cascade and fine salmon-leap.

4. **Londonderry,** the chief town of County Londonderry, was rebuilt and colonised by various London trading companies in the reign of James I.; and its successful resistance in the cause of William III., against the soldiers of James II. and his French allies, is one of the most memorable sieges on record.

5. The siege began in the middle of April 1689, and continued till the end of July. The gallant defenders had few cannon and very little food. The governor of the city would take no share in resisting the enemy, and his place was taken by George Walker, a clergyman, who showed the greatest skill and bravery during the siege. Soon

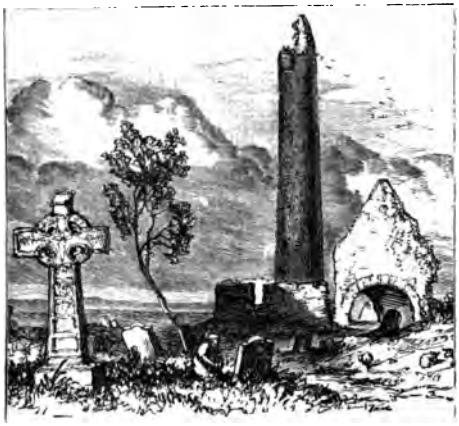
provisions became so scarce that the dogs which had fattened on the carcases of the slain were eagerly devoured for food. Their few remaining horses, which had become so lean that scarcely any flesh was left upon them, were killed and eaten. Even then, though the fire of the besiegers never ceased, the cry ever was 'No surrender!'

6. During all this time, while the men, staggering from want of food, could scarcely do their duty on the ramparts, and the people were dying so fast that it was impossible to bury them, the ships that had been sent with provisions for their relief were seen in the distance at anchor in Lough Foyle. A great boom or bar, composed of logs of wood fastened together by iron chains, had been placed across the channel, through which it appeared impossible for any ship to pass. At last, one of the vessels made the attempt, and the boom, to the joy of all, gave way. The whole population came out to receive their deliverers, bonfires were lighted along the ramparts, and the city bells rung out a peal of defiance in reply to the roar of the batteries outside the walls. Next day the retreating ranks of the enemy were seen in the distance, and Londonderry was saved. A handsome monument, nobly earned, now stands on the walls of the city in remembrance of George Walker, its brave defender.

7. **Belfast**, on Belfast Lough, in the county of Antrim, with 207,600 inhabitants, is the 'Manchester' of Ireland. It is the centre of the linen manufacture, which was introduced in the time of James VI., and is the most important industry in Ireland. Belfast also engages in shipbuilding, and has some cotton manufactures. **Lisburn**, about ten miles from the city, manufactures damask and other linen goods. To the north-east of Belfast is **Carrickfergus**, an ancient city, with a strong castle.

8. **Downpatrick**, in County Down, an ancient royal

residence, is celebrated as the burial-place of St Patrick; and **Newry** is a busy port and thriving seat of the linen manufacture. **Armagh**, the county town of Armagh, with its splendid cathedral, was once the ecclesiastical capital of the whole country. **Lurgan**, and several other places in the same county, are engaged in the linen manufactures.



Round Tower at Monasterboice.

9. **Enniskillen**, the county town of Fermanagh, 'the lake country,' is finely situated on an island. On the island of Devenish, in the same district, may be seen the most perfect specimen of the Round Towers of Ireland. It is not known what purpose was served by these ancient buildings, but it is thought by some that they were used as belfries and places of retreat in early Christian times. A large part of the central district of Tyrone, of which **Omagh** is the county town, has been brought under cultivation. There is yet much need, however, of proper draining, the land having formerly consisted of bog.

cor-re-spond'-ing	**re-sist'-ance**	**pro-vis'-ions**	**re-treat'-ing**
sep'-ar-ate	**mem'-or-a-ble**	**de-voured'**	**re-mem'-brance**
pros'-per-ous	**sieg'-es**	**im-pos'-si-ble**	**dam'-ask**
ad-van'-tage	**gal'-lant**	**at-tempt'**	**ca-the'-dral**

prov'-in-ces, divisions of a country.
in-de-pend'-ence, entire freedom from the control of another.
col'-on-ised, peopled.
for'-feit-ed, having lost all claim to.
re-bell'-ion, a rising against lawful authority.
car'-cas-es, dead bodies.
sur-ren'-der, yielding to the power of another.
ram'-parts, walls round a fort.
re-lief', assistance.
in'-dus-try, work, employment.
ec-cles-i-as'-ti-cal cap'-i-tal, chief seat of church government.
spec'-i-men, sample.

LESSON 28.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS IN LEINSTER.

IN the province of **Leinster**, in the south-east of Ireland, the counties of **Louth, Meath, Dublin, Wicklow,** and **Wexford** border on the coast; those of **Longford, Westmeath, King's County, Queen's County,** and **Kilkenny** border on the other provinces; while **Kildare** and **Carlow** are in the centre.

2. **Dublin**, the capital of Ireland, is beautifully situated on Dublin Bay, at the mouth of the river Liffey, in the midst of a most picturesque country. The Lord-lieutenant, the Queen's representative in Ireland, has his official residence in Dublin Castle. The principal public buildings are the University and Trinity College, founded by Queen Elizabeth, St Patrick's Cathedral, and the Bank of Ireland, which was the Parliament House till the time of the union. From its nearness to England, Dublin has an extensive trade, besides several important manufactures. The beautiful dress fabric called poplin—the only national manufacture—is made only in the capital. Phœnix Park, containing over 1700 acres admirably laid out, is one of the finest parks in Europe. Balbriggan, in the north of the county, is noted for its hosiery. **Kingstown**, near the entrance to Dublin Bay, was so named by George IV. when he visited Ireland. It has a fine harbour, and is the royal mail-packet station for Liverpool and Holyhead.

3. Meath, once a kingdom in itself, is now the great grazing-ground of Ireland. The renowned Hill of Tara, with its coronation stone, was an ancient royal residence and place of assembly for all the kings of Ireland, but

> The harp that once through Tara's halls
> The soul of music shed,
> Now hangs as mute on Tara's walls,
> As if that soul were fled.
>
> So sleeps the pride of former days,
> So glory's thrill is o'er,
> And hearts that once beat high for praise,
> Now feel that pulse no more.

Dangan Castle, near **Trim**, was once the seat of the Wellesley family, and there the great Duke of Wellington was born.

4. **Dundalk**, the county town of Louth, has some manufactures and a considerable trade. **Drogheda**, near which the Battle of the Boyne was fought, has an extensive iron-foundry, besides large linen manufactures. **Mullingar**, in West Meath, is noted for its cattle fair; and **Athlone**, in the same county, is an important military station. Oliver Goldsmith, author of the *Vicar of Wakefield*, was born at Pallas, near **Longford**, and the pretty little hamlet of Lissoy is the scene of 'sweet Auburn' in his poem of *The Deserted Village*. Edgeworthstown, too, is famous as the birthplace of Maria Edgeworth, whose writings for children, and descriptions of Irish life and character, have given her a world-wide reputation.

5. Queen's County, with **Maryborough**, and King's County, with **Philipstown**, are named after Queen Mary of England, and her consort, Philip of Spain. Philipstown, a mere village, and **Tullamore**, the present capital of King's County, are in the midst of the Bog of Allen.

6. **Naas**, the county town of Kildare, is little more than a village. At Maynooth, in the same county, there is a college for the education of the Roman Catholic clergy. The *Curragh of Kildare*, formerly an 'evergreen' race-course, is now the site of a military encampment. The county of Wicklow is remarkable for its lovely hills and vales. The scenery in and around the towns of **Bray** and **Arklow** is also very fine. **Wicklow**, the county town, exports copper and other ores. **Kilkenny**, with its castle, stands on the banks of the Nore. **Wexford**, on the Slaney, has an export trade in agricultural produce, chiefly to England. Vinegar Hill, near Enniscorthy, was the scene of the defeat of the Irish rebels in 1789.

pic-tur-esque'	**ad'-mir-a-bly**	**found'-ry**	**Cath'-o-lic**
un-i-ver'-si-ty	**as-sem'-bly**	**mil'-i-tar-y**	**Cur'-ragh**
col'-lege	**Wel'-les-ly**	**de-scrip'-tions**	**ag-ri-cul'-tur-al**
par'-lia-ment	**con-sid'-er-a-ble**	**char'-act-er**	**de-feat'**

re-pre-sent'-a-tive, one who acts in place of another.
fab'-ric, manufactured cloth.
rep-u-ta'-tion, good name.
cor-o-na'-tion stone, stone upon which a sovereign is crowned.
en-camp'-ment, place where soldiers live.

LESSON 29.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS IN MUNSTER AND CONNAUGHT.

IN **Munster**, the southern province, the counties of **Clare**, **Kerry**, **Cork**, and **Waterford** border on the sea; **Tipperary** lies next to the province of Leinster, and **Limerick** is in the centre. This province contains most of the mountains in the south of Ireland, but also possesses some of the richest land in the country, such as the basin of the Shannon, and the 'Golden Vale,' a luxuriant grassy tract in Limerick and Tipperary.

2. **Limerick**, the fourth city of Ireland, situated on the

noble estuary of the Shannon, has an extensive trade, and is noted for its manufactures of lace, linen, gloves, and fishing-hooks, and its dairy produce. The city surrendered to the forces of William III. in 1691, and the treaty which was then signed, having, it is said, been very badly kept, it has since been known as the 'city of the violated treaty.' **Ennis** is the county town of Clare, and **Clonmel** that of Tipperary. In Tipperary is the famous *Rock of Cashel*, long the residence of the kings of Munster, and also the seat of an ancient archbishopric. The ruins of its old castle and abbey still show traces of its former greatness. **Waterford**, on the 'gentle Suir,' as the poet Spenser calls it, is situated in a very fertile pastoral county, and has a large trade with Bristol and Liverpool.

3. The thriving city of **Cork**, said to have been founded by Danish adventurers in the ninth or tenth century, stands on the river Lee. It is the third city in Ireland, and has an extensive trade with England and America, besides large linen and woollen factories, distilleries, and shipbuilding. **Queenstown**, on an island in the spacious Cove of Cork, is a place of call for American mail-steamers. **Youghal** is associated with the brave Sir Walter Raleigh, who was once mayor of this town, and who introduced the potato into Ireland. **Kinsale** has extensive fisheries, to engage in which fishermen come even from the east coast of Scotland. The fisheries of Ireland, however, are much neglected, one reason being perhaps the want of a ready market. **Tralee**, the county town of Kerry, has a considerable trade in grain, bacon, and butter, and is the railway terminus for the west of Ireland. In Kerry, the value of land is estimated by the 'collop,' or amount which will maintain one cow, and the hardy little black Kerry cow is much prized. **Killarney**, in the midst of its beautiful lakes, is visited every year by a large number of tourists.

4. In **Connaught**, the western province, the only inland county is **Roscommon**, in which are reared some of the best live-stock in Ireland. The others, **Leitrim**, **Sligo**, **Mayo**, and **Galway**, all border on the coast. This province is the poorest, least fertile, and most thinly populated in Ireland. The chief industry of its inhabitants is sheep-grazing, and farming is in a very backward condition. The magnificent rock and mountain scenery in the south-west of this region, and the bright-coloured dress of the peasant women, with their red woollen cloaks, all combine to render it a favourite district for the artist.

5. **Carrick-on-Shannon**, the county town of Leitrim, is a very small place with only between one and two thousand inhabitants. **Sligo**, with some export trade, is situated on Sligo Bay. Several of the ships belonging to the Spanish Armada, which had been sent by Philip of Spain to invade England during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, after sailing round the north of Scotland, were driven into Sligo Bay and wrecked. In this bay there are some of the largest oyster-beds on the coast of Ireland. **Castlebar**, the county town of Mayo, has some linen manufactures. **Roscommon** is named after St Coman, who founded a monastery there in early Christian times. The ruins of its old castle show it to have been at one time a place of great strength. In other parts of the county there are many interesting remains of abbeys, churches, and castles, besides several round towers and crosses.

6. **Galway**, with about twenty thousand inhabitants, has extensive fisheries and a considerable trade with America. This town has one of the Queen's Colleges, of which there are three in Ireland. The others are at Belfast and Cork. **Tuam** is a cathedral city; and at **Ballinasloe** are held the most important fairs in Ireland for the sale of cattle, sheep, and horses.

pos-ses'-ses	**dis-til'-ler-ies**	**main-tain'**	**in-hab'-i-tants**
sur-ren'-dered	**as-so'-ci-at-ed**	**con-di'-tion**	**mon'-as-ter-y**
vi'-o-lat-ed	**ne-glect'-ed**	**mag-nif'-i-cent**	**Chris'-ti-an**
ad-vent'-ur-ers	**ter'-min-us**	**peas'-ant**	**ca-the'-dral**

lux-u'-ri-ant, very strong and healthy.
es'-ti-mat-ed, reckoned.
arch-bish'-op-ric, the district over which an archbishop has power.
com-bine', unite.

LESSON 30.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

DUBLIN is distant from London, by rail and steamer, 330 miles, and the whole journey may be accomplished in about twelve hours. After reaching Holyhead in the north of Wales, and going on board one of the splendid mail steamers, a sea-voyage of sixty-six miles brings us alongside one of the excellent quays at Kingstown. Unless the passage has been a very stormy one, we may reach Dublin, which is distant only six miles from Kingstown, in little more than four hours after leaving Holyhead. Dublin is the great railway centre in Ireland, and four principal lines connect that city with the north, west, south-west, and south of the country.

2. The first of these, called the *Dublin and Belfast Junction Line,* supplies the wants of the places on the east coast to the north of the capital. After passing Balbriggan, with its hosiery manufactures, Drogheda, with part of its old wall still standing, and Dundalk on its beautiful bay, Belfast is reached at a distance of 113 miles from Dublin. From Cave Hill, a few miles from Belfast, a fine view may be had of the town and the bay, and even of the coast of Scotland on a clear day. Railway communication is continued by the *Belfast and Northern Counties Railway*

to Coleraine, Londonderry, and other towns in the north. From Londonderry, Enniskillen and the other principal places in that part of the country may be reached by the *Irish North-Western.*

3. The west of Ireland is connected with Dublin by the *Midland and Great Western*, which runs almost straight across the country, past Maynooth, fifteen miles from Dublin, and after a journey of 127 miles, reaches Galway on its fine bay. Owing to its former trade with Spain, that place has very much the appearance of a Spanish town. Of late, by the erection of many new buildings, it has been very much improved.

4. Cork, 165 miles from Dublin, and the other important towns and seaports in the south and south-west, are reached by means of the *Great Southern and Western Railway.* After leaving Dublin, there is not much of interest before reaching the station for Kildare, where that town, with the fine ruins of its cathedral, telling of its greatness in the past, may be seen in the distance. It is by this line that tourists travel who intend to go from Cork to visit Killarney and its beautiful neighbourhood. The last of the principal lines which run from Dublin is the *Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway*, which provides for the wants of the places lying along the east coast to the south.

5. An interesting short line of railway, on which the carriages are driven by electricity, has lately been opened in the north of Ireland, between Portrush and the Giant's Causeway. It is six miles in length, and is the most important railway of the kind yet made.

6. Another means of communication is provided by several splendid canals. The upper waters of the Shannon are connected with Dublin by the *Royal Canal*, and the lower waters of the same river are reached by the *Grand Canal*, which extends from Dublin to Shannon

harbour, and is continued on to Ballinasloe. The *Junction Canal* joins the Shannon and the Erne, and Lough Neagh also is connected by means of canals with Lough Erne, and the sea-loughs of Belfast and Carlingford.

7. The mail cars, which run from many of the railway stations in Ireland to outlying districts in the country, afford a convenient means of reaching a large number of places which cannot be got at by rail. Many of these cars are like what are known as Irish jaunting-cars, having seats along each side. This means of conveyance is usually very interesting to a stranger. They generally go along in a dashing style, the driver every now and then urging on his horse with a wild kind of shout, and pleasantly passing the time with his humorous remarks to the passengers or the people on the road.

ac-com'-plished	**hos'-i-er-y**	**pro-vides'**	**con-vey'-ance**
ex'-cel-lent	**com-mun-i-ca'-tion**	**e-lec-tric'-i-ty**	**pleas'-ant-ly**
quays'	**e-rec'-tion**	**Shan'-non**	**hum'-or-ous**
con-nect'	**neigh'-bour-hood**	**con-ven'-i-ent**	**pas'-sen-gers**

Londonderry.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

LESSON 31.

COLONIES AND THEIR USES.

BESIDES the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, there are in almost every part of the world many other countries and islands which are under the authority of the British Crown. All these, along with our own country, are included under the name of the British Empire. This empire is so extensive and so widely distributed throughout the world, that it has been said, 'the sun never sets upon it.' Ere the shades of evening fall upon the western shores of our American possessions, the light of morning is breaking upon the coasts of Australia and New Zealand, and before the people in those islands have retired to rest, the inhabitants of India and South Africa are welcoming the beginning of a new day. The light of day will not have left the plains of Hindustan before the rising sun shines upon our own island home; and ere we see it sink in the west, it will again be smiling upon the forests and prairies of Canada.

2. This great empire, the largest in the world, has been growing for about three hundred years, till now it embraces nearly nine million square miles, or about one-seventh of the entire land surface of the globe, and contains a population of about three hundred and ten millions. The different portions of it have been acquired in various ways. Some, such as Australia, belong to us because we were the first civilised nation to take possession of them and send out

colonists. Others, such as Canada, Cape Colony, and several of the West India Islands, have been taken from other nations by force of arms. Our vast possessions in India were acquired mainly by conquest, while other places were added to the empire by purchase, by treaty, or by exchange.

3. It would be impossible for our government at home to manage the affairs of such a vast empire, and therefore special governors are appointed to the various portions of it by the Crown. These governors are assisted in some places by councils, and in others, which are called self-governing colonies, by parliaments elected by the people. India, which is an imperial province, has its affairs managed by a special department of the home government under the Secretary of State for India.

4. It may be asked, What is the use of all these possessions to us? To this question we reply that in this country we have a very large population, which is always increasing, and if all the people born here were to remain at home, soon neither food nor employment could be found for them. Many thousands of emigrants, therefore, every year leave our shores to go to some of our foreign possessions, such as Canada, Australia, or New Zealand. Those parts of the empire which are thus occupied and cultivated are called colonies, and there land is cheap, work is plentiful, and the colonists have the advantage of still living under the protection of the British flag. The success and prosperity also of those who leave us are of great advantage to those who remain at home. Our colonies purchase our manufactured goods, and send us their products in return. Thus we receive wool, gold, and provisions of various kinds from Australia and New Zealand; timber and grain from Canada; and wine, wool, ostrich feathers, diamonds, and coffee from Cape Colony.

5. Other parts of the empire, though they are not colonies in the proper sense of the term, supply us with many articles which cannot be grown in this country. From India we receive cotton, tea, coffee, indigo, and many other important productions; and from the West Indies, sugar, coffee, and spices. All this gives rise to an immense trade and commerce, which afford employment to our manufacturing and mercantile population at home.

6. Besides these colonies and possessions, there are also many other smaller places which belong to the British Crown, and which are of use in other ways. Some of them, such as Singapore and the settlement on the Gold Coast, are used as *trading-stations*, to which the natives bring the products of the surrounding countries, and exchange them for our manufactured goods. Others are *naval stations* and *garrisons* for troops, where, in case of war, we may have everything at hand to protect our ships and commerce. Again, during long voyages, when our vessels are in need of coal, water, or provisions, they may have their wants supplied at any of our *calling-stations*, such as Aden and St Helena. Thus, by means of her colonies and possessions, the wealth and prosperity of Britain are increased, her power and influence are extended, and the blessings of civilisation spread throughout the world.

au-thor'-i-ty	**pur'-chase**	**oc'-cu-pied**	**pro-vis'-ions**
in-clud'-ed	**im-pos'-si-ble**	**pro-tec'-tion**	**di'-a-monds**
pos-ses'-sions	**man'-age**	**suc-cess'**	**com'-merce**
em-brac'-es	**coun'-cils**	**man-u-fac'-tured**	**in-creased'**
con'-quest	**par'-lia-ments**	**os'-trich**	**civ-il-is-a'-tion**

dis-trib'-u-ted, spread over; scattered.

prai'-rie, a large tract of land without trees, and usually covered with coarse grass.

ac-quired', got.

im-mense', great.

im-pe'-ri-al prov'-ince, country under the immediate control of the English crown.

em'-i-grants, persons who leave one country to live in another.

mer'-can-tile pop-u-la'-tion, persons engaged in trade.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

LESSON 32.

DISCOVERY AND COLONISATION.

Ship of the Fifthteenth Century.

IT is said that about nine hundred years ago, some of the adventurous sailors of the north of Europe, and even one of the Welsh princes, made their way as far as the shores of North America. Whatever truth there may be in these old stories, it was not till after the discovery of the mariner's compass, about the end of the fifteenth century, that the nations in the west of Europe began to wonder what lay beyond the waters of the great Atlantic.

2. But who was to be the daring pioneer who should venture to try to solve the mystery? Genoa, in the north of Italy, claims the honour of having given birth to the man who discovered the New World—the great continent of America. Christopher Columbus, confident of success, tried to induce Portugal, and then England, to help him, but in vain. At last Ferdinand and Isabella, king and queen of Spain, gave him three small vessels in which to make his bold attempt.

3. On the 3d of August 1492, the little squadron set sail. For days and weeks they pursued their way across the seemingly endless expanse of waters, till the sailors became afraid, and were ready to rise in mutiny against their commander, whom they now considered to be misled by his foolish dreams of a land beyond the great ocean. Once they thought they saw land, but it proved to be but a

Columbus on the Lookout for Land.

cloud on the horizon. Columbus, nowever, determined at all hazard to push on. The birds that began to fly about the ship told him of a land that was near, and the branch of berries that floated past, told him of a soil in which it must have grown. Anxiously he stood on deck at night gazing across the sea. At last he saw a light in the

distance. Soon a gun was fired by the ship in advance, announcing that land was discovered, and the very men who so lately thought Columbus a mere dreamer, were now ready almost to worship him as a god.

4. On the 12th of October 1492, with flags flying, Columbus landed and took possession of the land, which he called San Salvador, in the name of the king of Spain. He afterwards discovered the place where he first landed to be only an island. It is now known as Watling Island, one of the group called the West India Islands. This great man was afterwards allowed to die in poverty and neglect, and even the New World, which he was the first to discover, is not known by his name.

5. The other nations in the west of Europe soon became anxious to share in the honour of discovery, and secure a right to some portion of the lands which were now known to exist. Spain and Portugal turned their attention to Central and South America, while England and France began to thread their way along the coasts farther north. John Cabot and his son Sebastian were sent out on an expedition by Henry VII. of England, in 1497, and discovered the island of **Newfoundland** and the coast of **Labrador**. It was left, however, to Jacques Cartier, a navigator sent out by Francis I. of France in 1534, to sail up the **Gulf of St Lawrence**, and discover the extensive lands now known as **Canada**, so called from an Indian word *kanata*, signifying a collection of huts.

6. The French were the first to try to found a colony in the New World. Nova Scotia, which they then called Acadia, and the banks of the St Lawrence, were each tried in turn, but without much success. Their possessions on the St Lawrence they named at first **New France**. Meanwhile, however, a **New England** also was arising farther south, and even Acadia itself, in spite of French rights,

as made over by James I. of England to a Scottish noble-
an, who renamed it **Nova Scotia.** Thus the two near
eighbours and rivals in the Old World, found themselves
ear neighbours and rivals also in the New.

7. As early as 1690, fighting began, and until 1759
ifferent parts of the country belonged sometimes to the
ne nation, and sometimes to the other. In 1759, General
Volfe, the English commander, captured Quebec. At
ight the English clambered up the heights and took the
rench by surprise. Their brave commander, however,
as killed in the moment of victory. His last words were,
Thank God; I die content.' The Marquis of Montcalm,
ho commanded the French, was also slain, and now a
ngle monument stands on the banks of the St Lawrence
n memory of them both. In 1763, the whole country
as ceded to the English.

d-ven'-tur-ous	**de-ter'-mined**	**ne-glect'**	**suc-cess'**
en'-tu-ry	**har'-ard**	**ex-pe-di'-tion**	**neigh'-bours**
on'-ti-nent	**anx'-ious-ly**	**sig'-ni-fy-ing**	**clam'-bered**
ur-sued'	**pos-ses'-sion**	**col-lec'-tion**	**mon'-u-ment**

nar'-i-ner's com'-pass, the instrument by which a vessel is steered.
d'-e-neer, one who goes before.
ays'-ter-y, something wholly unknown.
squad'-ron, company of vessels.
ho-ri'-zon, the line where the sea and sky appear to meet.
an-nounc'-ing, telling.
cap'-tured, took by force.
ced'-ed, given up.

LESSON 33.

EXTENT AND BOUNDARIES.

TOWARDS the close of the reign of James I., and during that of Charles I., many of the Puritans, rather than uffer the persecutions to which they were subjected, preferred to cross the Atlantic and seek a shelter amidst he wild woods of America. Several of those who first

left the shores of England to seek a land of freedom in the New World, have ever since been known as the Pilgrim Fathers.

2. The breaking waves dashed high on a stern and rock-bound coast,
And the woods against a stormy sky their giant branches tossed,
And the heavy night hung dark the hills and waters o'er,
When a band of exiles moored their bark on the wild New England shore.

3. Not as the conqueror comes, they, the true-hearted, came—
Not with the roll of the stirring drums, and the trumpet that sings of fame:
Not as the flying come, in silence and in fear—
They shook the depths of the desert's gloom with their hymns of lofty cheer.

4. Amidst the storm they sang, and the stars heard and the sea!
And the sounding aisles of the dim woods rang to the anthem of the free:
The ocean-eagle soared from his nest by the white wave's foam,
And the rocking pines of the forest roared—this was their welcome home.

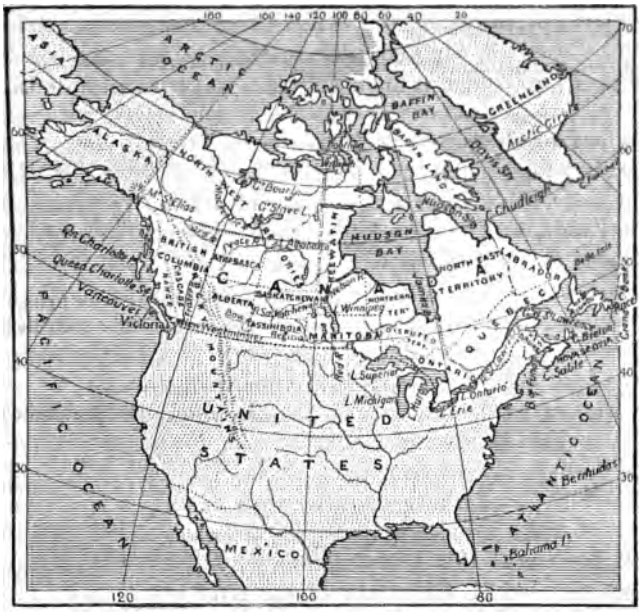
5. There were men of hoary hair amidst that pilgrim band;
Why had they come to wither there, away from their childhood's land?
There was woman's fearless eye, lit by her deep love's truth;
There was manhood's brow, serenely high; and the fiery heart of youth.

6. What sought they thus afar? bright jewels of the mine?
The wealth of seas, the spoils of war?—They sought a faith's pure shrine!
Ay, call it holy ground, the soil where first they trod!
They have left unstained what there they found—freedom to worship God!

Mrs Hemans.

7. The English, however, were soon to lose a large portion of their American possessions. Several of the colonies farther south, which had been founded by the Pilgrim

Fathers and others from our own country, rose in rebellion on account of certain taxes imposed on them, and after several engagements with varying success under their great leader, Washington, gained their independence in 1783. They are now known by the name of the United States of America.



Map of North America.

8. The great stretch of land, however, farther north, which had been taken from France, as well as a right to all the unexplored regions beyond, still remained, and this is what is now known as **British North America.** This immense district embraces nearly the whole of the

northern half of North America. It is about 3000 miles across from the **Atlantic Ocean** on the **east** to the **Pacific Ocean** on the **west**; and from the **United States** on the **south**, to the **Arctic Ocean** on the **north**, the distance is between 2000 and 3000 miles. The area may be stated at over 3½ millions of square miles. The extent of the area and the distance from south to north cannot be given very exactly, because, though it is now a long time since America was discovered, our knowledge of the outline of the coasts and of the interior in the far north, is as yet very limited.

9. Two portions of this extensive region, however, do not belong to Great Britain. The southern part of **Greenland** belongs to Denmark, and is called **Danish America**. A part in the north-west of the region, which formerly belonged to Russia, was purchased from that country by the United States in 1867, and is now known by the name of **Alaska**. Its boundary begins about 150 miles west of the mouth of the Mackenzie River, and runs in a straight line directly south to near the Pacific Ocean, where it stretches along the coast about half-way towards the United States, and thus forms part of the boundary of British territory on the west.

10. The **Mackenzie River** is named after Alexander Mackenzie, a Scotsman, the first and greatest explorer of the interior of the great north-west of British America. Across lakes, through great forests, and along the courses of mighty rivers, this brave pioneer pursued his way, till at last he reached the mouth of the river which bears his name. From that inhospitable region he crossed the Rocky Mountains, and reached the Pacific Ocean on 22d July 1792. He returned home in safety, and afterwards received the honour of knighthood for his great services.

sub-ject'-ed	**por'-tion**	**en-gage'-ments**	**ex-tens'-ive**
con'-quer-or	**pos-ses'-sions**	**know'-ledge**	**ter'-ri-tor-y**
ser-ene'-ly	**im-posed'**	**in-te'-ri-or**	**knight'-hood**

per-se-cu'-tions, troubles and punishments because of religious beliefs.
pre-ferred', chose.
re-bell'-ion, a rising against lawful authority.
in-de-pend'-ence, entire freedom from the control of another.
un-ex-plored', not searched into; unknown.
im-mense', very large.
in-hos'-pi-ta-ble, dreary and uninviting.

LESSON 34.

THE COASTS—I.

THE coast of British North America, where it meets the Pacific in the west, is rendered very rugged and broken by small inlets of the sea. Many of these, however, form excellent harbours. All along the coast, also, there is a large number of small islands, besides the larger ones called **Queen Charlotte's Islands** and **Vancouver Island.** Vancouver Island is a large island nearly 300 miles in length, with much bolder coasts than Queen Charlotte's Islands, and is separated from the mainland by **Queen Charlotte Sound.**

2. The Atlantic coast in the east is broken up in all directions by deep bays and gulfs, in which there are many splendid harbours. The **Bay of Fundy**, which separates the

peninsula of **Nova Scotia** from the mainland, is remarkable for its vast tidal waves, which rush up with great rapidity. The isthmus which connects the peninsula with the mainland is very low and flat, but the rest of this part of the coast farther north is steep and bold. The south-eastern point of Nova Scotia is called **Cape Sable.**

3. **Cape Breton Island** lies to the north of Nova Scotia, and is so called because it was discovered by sailors from Bretagne in France. Farther west is **Prince Edward Island**, so deeply indented by the sea that no part of it lies more than eight miles from the coast. Away to the north stretches the great **Gulf of St Lawrence**, noted, like the Bay of Fundy, for its great tidal waves. At the mouth of the river St Lawrence, where it opens into the Gulf, lies the island of **Anticosti**, very dangerous to navigation on account of its shoals and want of harbours.

4. Opposite the Gulf of St Lawrence is the large island of **Newfoundland**, so called by Cabot, the navigator, who first discovered it. This island is very irregular in shape, with a steep, rocky coast stretching out to the sea in all directions. One of these headlands in the east is called **Cape Race.** The straits of **Belle Isle** separate Newfoundland from the coast of Labrador, whose high-lying, dreary shores stretch away to the north-west towards **Cape Chudleigh.**

5. The **Banks** of Newfoundland lie off the south-east coasts of the island, where the sea is shallow with a rocky bottom. They are noted for the large shoals of fish which abound in their neighbourhood. The **Grand Bank** is nearly 600 miles long, and 200 broad. Dense fogs, caused by the cold currents from the northern seas meeting the warm waters of the Gulf Stream, hang over the coasts of Newfoundland. These currents also bring down huge icebergs from the north, which are very beautiful when seen from a distance, but dangerous to navigation.

't was in the island of Newfoundland that an effort
st made to plant an English colony. Sir Humphrey
t, who was half-brother to the great Sir Walter
h, was the leader of the first expedition, which proved
re. In 1583, he again set out with a small fleet,
ok possession of the island in the name of Queen
eth. He afterwards made an attempt to explore
asts farther south, but being deserted by half of
en, and exposed to violent storms, in which he lost
f his vessels, he resolved to return to England.
rave and noble man, however, was not spared to see
ores of his native land again. The little vessel in
he sailed was lost in a terrible tempest which burst
hem during their homeward voyage, and he with all
ard perished.

7. Eastward from Campobello
Sir Humphrey Gilbert sailed;
Three days or more seaward he bore,
Then, alas! the land wind failed.

Alas! the land wind failed,
And ice-cold grew the night;
And never more, on sea or shore,
Should Sir Humphrey see the light.

He sat upon the deck,
The Book was in his hand;
'Do not fear! Heaven is as near,'
He said, 'by water as by land!' *Longfellow.*

-lent	**ra-pid'-i-ty**	**stretch'-ing**	**Humph'-rey**
ours	**isth'-mus**	**neigh'-bour-hood**	**ex-pe-di'-tion**
i'-su-la	**ir-reg'-u-lar**	**cur'-rents**	**ter'-ri-ble**

**, shallow parts with danger-
s sand-banks.**
-ga-tor, one who guides the
urse of a ship.

ice'-bergs, large masses of ice.
col'-o-ny, persons from one country settled down in another.
ex-plore', visit and search into.

LESSON 35.

THE COASTS—II.

THE east and the north coasts of British North America are so irregular in outline, that it is difficult to say where the one ends and the other begins. Going west from Cape Chudleigh in Labrador, we enter **Hudson Strait**, separating the mainland from the large island called **Baffin Land**, which, again, is separated from Greenland by **Davis Strait** and **Baffin Bay**.

2. Hudson Strait is the entrance to the great inland sea called **Hudson Bay**, which stretches southward into the mainland for about 800 miles. It was here that Hudson the navigator, with some sick sailors, was put into a small boat by his rebellious crew, and left to perish in the sea which bears his name. The south-eastern extremity of Hudson Bay is called **James Bay**, and the most northern point in the mainland is part of the **Peninsula of Boothia**.

3. It is strange to compare a map of the northern coast of British America of the present day with one of the same part of the world, even a few years ago. Then many of the numerous islands and channels which are now named, were marked only by broken lines, showing how ignorant we were of the lands and the seas in the far north. The very names by which so many of these lands and seas are now known, bear witness to the bravery and determination which led to their discovery.

4. There are **three great problems** which men have sought to solve in connection with these regions of snow and ice: a **North-west Passage** to Asia, by sailing round the north of North America; a **North-east Passage** to the same part of the world, by sailing round the north coast of Europe and Asia; and lastly, a **way to the North Pole**.

5. The first two of these problems have now been solved; but the North-west Passage is locked and barred with ice, and while one expedition out of a hundred may succeed in getting through the North-east Passage, no merchant would ever dream of sending his goods by such a road. In the long record of Arctic adventure and discovery, there are many great names worthy of the highest honour, but no one is better known than that of the brave but ill-fated Sir John Franklin. He set out in 1845, in the ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, and was last seen by the crew of a whaling-vessel in Baffin Bay.

6. Several expeditions were sent to find out what had become of him, but these were all unsuccessful, till at last Lady Franklin sent out a private expedition in 1857, under command of Captain M'Clintock, in the ship *Fox*. Having passed through Davis Strait, and taken dogs and guides on board, they crossed Baffin Bay, and were afterwards knocked about for nearly eight months among the drifting ice. When they became ice-blocked, they left the ship and set out on an exploring expedition with the aid of dogs and sledges. They at last heard that several white men had been seen going towards King William's Land, but that they had died on the way. First a boat was found, and then a skeleton, till at last the records of the ill-fated expedition, found in a cairn near Point Victory, confirmed their worst fears. These documents showed that Franklin was really the first to discover the North-west Passage. They told also how, after the ships had been shut in for more than eighteen months by the ice, during which time their brave commander died, the rest of the party had set out on the fatal march in which they all perished.

7. The Americans and the British, and more recently the Austrians, the Russians, the Danes, the Swedes, and the Norwegians, have vied with each other in their efforts

to reach the North Pole. The great purpose at present, however, among Arctic explorers, is not so much to discover new passages, as to gain information concerning the nature of ice-drifts and currents, so as to be able to determine the best time and manner in which a successful attempt may yet be made. An American expedition, under Lieutenant Greeley, has now been shut up for more than two years amidst the ice, but as the ships are well provided with supplies, it is to be hoped that more may soon be heard of them. Meanwhile, the great mystery whether the Pole is surrounded by ice-bound land, or by a great open sea, yet remains unsolved.

ir-reg'-u-lar	**ex-trem'-i-ty**	**de-ter-min-a'tion**	**un-suc-cess'-ful**
sep'-ar-at-ing	**num'-er-ous**	**ex-pe-di'-tion**	**skel'-e-ton**
nav'-i-ga-tor	**chan'-nels**	**suc-ceed'**	**in-for-ma'-tion**
re-bell'-ious	**ig'-nor-ant**	**ad-ven'-ture**	**un-solved'**

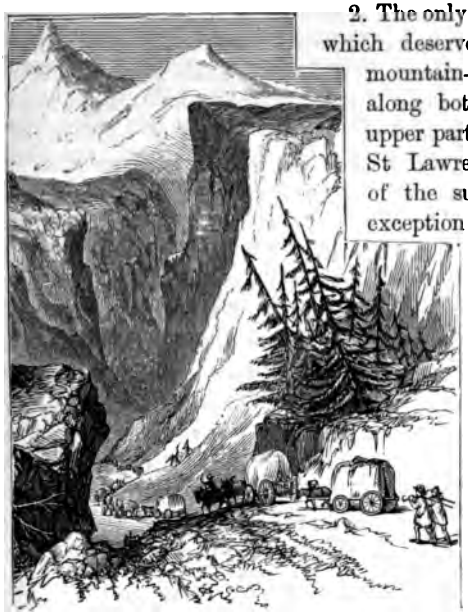
prob'-lems, difficult questions.
con-firmed', made quite certain.
doc'-u-ments, written papers.
at-tained', reached.
in-ter-na'-tion-al, belonging to several different nations.
con'-fer-ence, a meeting to talk over some subject.

LESSON 36.

MOUNTAINS, RIVERS, AND LAKES.

THE highest mountains in British North America are the **Rocky Mountains**, which, at a distance of about 400 miles from the Pacific coast, stretch from near the Arctic Ocean southwards towards the United States. Their chief summits tower to a height exceeding that of the highest mountain in Europe. They are always capped with snow, and when seen from a distance, their glistening peaks present a very majestic appearance. **Mount St Elias,** a volcano which rises to a height of nearly 19,500 feet, is on the borders of Alaska. Between the Rocky Mountains and the coast are two other ranges, one of which, the **Sea Alps**

or **Cascade Range**, is so called from the large number of beautiful waterfalls which are found on its slopes.



Crossing the Rocky Mountains.

2. The only other elevations which deserve the name of mountain-ranges, stretch along both sides of the upper part of the Gulf of St Lawrence. The rest of the surface, with the exception of Labrador, a high table-land near the coast, is a vast plain stretching, as the directions of the rivers show, towards the north and Hudson Bay.

3. The Rocky Mountains lie so near the coast, that the rivers flowing towards the Pacific are short, the only one of importance being the **Fraser River**. In all other parts of the country, the rivers and lakes are innumerable, and the principal of them are in a remarkable way connected with one another. From the Arctic Ocean right round to the Gulf of St Lawrence, encircling Hudson Bay, and even communicating with Hudson Bay itself, is one mighty chain of river and lake.

4. The principal of these may be arranged under three great systems. The **Mackenzie River** rises in the Rocky

Mountains, and after being joined by the **Peace River**, the **Liard**, and several other large tributaries, falls into the Arctic Ocean. It is connected with a series of extensive lakes, the principal of which are **Lake Athabasca**, the **Great Slave Lake**, and the **Great Bear Lake**. **Lake Winnipeg**, lying about midway between the east and west coasts, and stretching for 240 miles in length, is the centre of another great series of rivers and lakes. The **Saskatchewan** rises in two branches in the Rocky Mountains, and flows into Lake Winnipeg from the west; the **Assiniboine** from the west, uniting with the **Red River** from the United States, flows into it from the south. Lake Winnipeg is also connected with Hudson Bay by means of the **Nelson River**, as well as with a large number of other smaller lakes which lie around it on all sides. One of these, the **Lake of the Woods**, is noted for its great beauty, being adorned with no fewer than 2000 islands. Hudson Bay receives the waters of the **Albany** from the south, and those of many other streams which flow into it from almost every direction.

5. Of all the great river systems, however, that of the St Lawrence, with its tributaries the Ottawa and the Saguenay, together with the grand series of lakes and rivers with which it is connected, is by far the most important. From the Gulf of St Lawrence to the **Lake of Ontario**, the lowest of the lakes, the distance is only 700 miles; but to the head of **Lake Superior**, the uppermost and largest of the lakes, the distance is nearly 2250 miles.

6. Sailing up the St Lawrence in one of the river steamers to Montreal, we there require to take advantage of the canal to Kingston to escape the *Lachine Rapids*, where the river rushes along with great rapidity, among a number of small islands and between high banks. Near Kingston the river widens out, and is adorned with many islands covered with tall forest trees. It is there

called the Lake of the Thousand Isles. At Kingston we are on the shores of **Lake Ontario**, which in some places is more than 600 feet deep. From Lake Ontario the *Welland Canal* takes us to **Lake Erie**, which is much larger than Lake Ontario. The canal is rendered necessary to avoid the *Niagara River* and its celebrated falls.

7. The river *St Clair* and *Lake St Clair* connect **Lake Erie** with **Lake Huron**, which is three times as broad as Lake Erie, though not so long. It is bordered by large forests, and adorned with beautiful islands called the Sacred Isles. Passing the entrance to *Lake Michigan*, which is in United States territory, we again enter a canal to escape the rapids of the river *St Mary*, and thus reach the largest of all the lakes, **Lake Superior.** This great lake, which covers a space as large as Ireland, is 420 miles long, and at its broadest part measures 160 miles across. In some places it is 1000 feet deep, and it receives the waters of no fewer than 220 rivers and streams. It is subject to great storms, and in the middle of it we are entirely out of sight of land. The shores, on which there are no large towns, are covered with pine forests. The banks are in some places high and steep. On the south side there are some curious high cliffs of various colours, called the 'Pictured Rocks.' The waters of the lake abound with fish.

sum'-mits	**ex-cep'-tion**	**sys'-tems**	**a-dorned'**
ex-ceed'-ing	**prin'-ci-pal**	**trib'-u-tar-ies**	**ne'-ces-sar-y**
glist'-en-ing	**con-nect'-ed**	**Win'-ni-peg**	**ter'-ri-tor-y**
ma-jes'-tic	**com-mun'-i-cat-ing**	**di-rec'-tion**	**col'-ours**
ap-pear'-ance	**ar-ranged'**	**ad-van'-tage**	**pic'-tured**

el-e-va'-tions, heights. | **in-num'-er-a-ble,** without number.

cel'-e-brat-ed, famous.

LESSON 37.

THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

THE Niagara River flows from Lake Erie into Lake Ontario, and is fully thirty-three miles in length. After leaving Lake Erie, and passing beneath the splendid railway bridge which connects Canada with the United States, the river flows on peaceably through a level but finely wooded country. By-and-by a sound, as of distant thunder, strikes upon the ear, the river begins to flow more and more rapidly, till at last, where the channel becomes narrower, the waters rush on with great speed over their rocky bed. At a distance of fifteen miles from Lake Erie, the Niagara reaches the great ledge of rock, having a depth of 164 feet on the American, and 150 feet on the Canadian side, over which it makes its awful plunge.

2. As viewed from the banks below the falls, the scene is grand and majestic in the extreme. A great mass of water, about half a mile in width, comes with one mighty leap down the great height, sending up in every direction

columns of spray resplendent with all the colours of the rainbow. Above, the waters are of a beautiful pale green colour, and below, white with boiling foam. Goat Island, adorned with trees, stands in the way of the rushing waters, and thus forms two different falls: the Great Horseshoe Fall on the Canadian side, and the American Fall. When we consider that the Lawrentian system of rivers and lakes contains about one half of all the fresh-water on the surface of the earth, we may form some notion of the grandeur of these mighty falls, which are indeed, as their Indian name implies, 'The Thunder of Waters.'

3. At some distance below the falls, small vessels are able to make the voyage from shore to shore, but they dare not venture far down the river, lest they should be carried away by the rapids, and ingulfed by the furious waves of the terrific whirlpool. Not long ago one of these small steamboats, called the *Maid of the Mist*, was bought on condition that it should be delivered to the purchaser below the rapids. The owner actually formed the intention of attempting to run her through. An engineer, a fireman, and a pilot were wanted for the dangerous voyage, and three such men, willing to risk their lives, were found.

4. After leaving the quieter waters, the little vessel shot like an arrow into the rapids. When about one-third of the way down, a mighty wave threw her on one side, dashed one of the crew on his back, and hurled another against the wheel-house with such force as to break it through. After reeling for a few moments near the whirlpool, the pilot was able, at the right time, to guide her through the neck of it, and soon she was dashing on to the quiet bosom of the river below.

5. It was across these surging waters that the late unfortunate Captain Webb attempted to swim, and in which rash adventure he lost his life. Having been rowed to the middle

of the stream, he dived from the boat and swam down the river. When he reached the rapids, he was seen at one moment on the crest of a huge wave, and at the next, deep in an awful gulf. Sometimes he was struck by a great volume of water, and was lost to view. At one time he was drawn under the current, and rose 150 yards from the place where he sank. As he neared the whirlpool he again sank, and a cry of horror went up from the lookers-on. Once more he came to the surface, but at last, being swept into the neck of the whirlpool, he was seen, as he was being carried on the crest of one of the highest waves, to throw up his arms and then sink, never again to rise. His body was afterwards found, having a deep gash in the forehead.

Ni-ag'-ar-a	**ma-jes'-tic**	**ter-rif'-ic**	**at-tempt'-ing**
peace'-a-bly	**grand'-eur**	**pur'-chas-er**	**en-gin-eer'**
chan'-nel	**im-plies'**	**act'-u-al-ly**	**un-for'-tun-ate**
Can-ad'-i-an	**voy'-age**	**in-ten'-tion**	**ad-vent'-ure**

re-splend'-ent, shining brightly.
pi'-lot, the man who steers a ship.
ra'-pids, the part of a river which flows very swiftly onwards.
surg'-ing wa'-ters, heaving and swelling waters.

LESSON 38.

CLIMATE AND NATURAL PRODUCTS—I.

A LINE drawn from near the Gulf of St Lawrence, curving round Hudson Bay, and then stretching northward as we approach the Pacific Ocean, will include between it and the United States the most important district of British North America, and on which the present and future prosperity of the country depends. It will be observed that this district is narrow in the east, and broadens out as it reaches the west. Beyond this district the frozen ground is covered with snow for about nine months in

the year. In the **far north**, on the shores of the Arctic Ocean, there is only about one month of summer, and for some weeks about Christmas the sun is scarcely seen at all. Indeed, at that time of the year, there would be total darkness were it not for the northern lights and the bright moon and stars. The northern lights are those brilliant streamers of varied colours which are frequently seen shooting across the sky in the Arctic regions. They are sometimes seen in Scotland, but there they do not appear so bright or beautiful as in countries lying farther north.

2. Near the coasts, the extremes of heat and cold are not so great as when we approach the centre of the important district we have mentioned. In Vancouver Island and a large portion along the Pacific Coast, the climate is very good, and even in winter, cattle may be left out of doors without shelter. In Prince Edward Island, from June to September, the climate is like that of England. In Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and the land lying to the south of the Gulf of St Lawrence, the winters are milder, and the summers cooler than farther inland, where the summers are very hot, and the winters very severe.

3. In the more central districts, mosquitoes and black flies are very troublesome visitors in the warm season; and during winter, which begins in October and lasts for about five or six months, the thermometer often registers forty or even fifty degrees below zero. Even then, however, the **climate is dry, clear,** and **healthy**, and, except when high winds or severe snow hurricanes, called blizzards, prevail, it is said to be very pleasant.

4. In the extreme north there is no vegetation except mosses and lichens, but farther south such hardy trees and shrubs as the birch, poplar, and juniper begin to appear. Then succeed great forests of **timber trees** stretching from both sides of the St Lawrence, round the south of

Hudson Bay, and across the country towards the Rocky Mountains, beyond which they are again found as far as the coast and in Vancouver Island. These forests consist of various kinds of pine trees, besides the oak, ash, elm, beech, black walnut, sycamore, and others. The Douglas pine, found in Vancouver Island, is much prized; and the maple tree also is of great value, not only for the beautiful light-coloured wood which it supplies, but especially on account of the sugar which is manufactured from it. Both in the east and the west, many kinds of fruit-trees, also, which have been introduced, such as the apple, pear, cherry, peach, and even the vine, are largely grown.

ap-proach'	**fre'-quent-ly**	**hur'-ri-canes**	**lich'-ens**
in-clude'	**men'-tioned**	**bliz'-zards**	**syc'-a-more**
pros-per'-i-ty	**trou'-ble-some**	**pre-vail'**	**e-spe'-ci-al-ly**
Christ'-mas	**reg'-is-ters**	**veg-e-ta'-tion**	**in-tro-duced'**

Arc'-tic re'-gions, cold countries round the North Pole.

ther-mom'-e-ter, an instrument for measuring heat.

LESSON 39.

CLIMATE AND NATURAL PRODUCTS—II.

AN extensive district, extending from near the Rocky Mountains to beyond Lake Winnipeg, is almost the only one in the south where there are few or no trees. The country there consists mostly of prairie land, and the soil is so productive that it has been hopefully named the granary of the Dominion. These **prairies** are great plains covered with long grass, and stretching for hundreds of miles in every direction. When they are not perfectly level, but varied by gentle elevations succeeding each other like waves of the sea, they are called *rolling prairies.* Sometimes the grass with which they are covered is set

ı fire by some accident, or by the heat of the sun, and .en the scene is grand in the extreme. The wild animals, ıd often, also, the cattle belonging to some farm from hich they have been allowed to wander too far, rush adly on in great terror before the advancing flames, which equently overtake and destroy them. In other respects, ɪcept when an unfortunate traveller meets a terrible ɜath, no great harm is done, as the grass soon grows again.

2. Not only in the prairie regions, but in almost all ıe southern portion of the country from the Atlantic to ıe Pacific, except at the Rocky Mountains, and some of ıe higher lands to the west of them, the soil is excellent ıd suitable for raising various kinds of grain and green ɔps. **Wheat** is the principal crop, but oats, barley, maize, ɜmp, flax, and others are grown, besides potatoes, turnips, ıd other vegetables. In many districts, also, **cattle** and **ɔgs** are reared, while butter and cheese are also made.

3. All our useful domestic animals have been introduced, ıt the native **wild animals** are very numerous. In the treme north the polar bear and reindeer are found, and ·ther south there are large numbers of deer, bears, musk en, wolves, and foxes, besides beavers, martens, squirrels, d other fur-bearing animals. The largest wild animals ɜ the bison or buffalo, found in large herds near the ɔcky Mountains; and farther north, the ferocious grisly ar. Game of various kinds is generally abundant; and the neighbourhood of the lakes and marshes, turkeys, ese, ducks, and other wild-fowl, are numerous.

4. The rivers and lakes teem with **fish**, and along the asts, both east and west, the supply would appear to be most without limit. The whale, seal, walrus, and narwhal e numerous in the north. In the rivers and coasts of the est, the salmon and sturgeon are plentiful; and in the st, especially in the neighbourhood of the great banks

near Newfoundland, the cod, herring, mackerel, oyster, and lobster are found in great abundance.

5. The **mineral** wealth of the country is only beginning to be known. Gold is found in the Fraser River, and the Peace River Valley. Coal, iron, copper, silver, lead, zinc, platinum, lithographic stone, marble, gypsum (a kind of limestone from which plaster of Paris is prepared), and other minerals, are found in greater or less abundance in several districts both in the east and the west. Copper is found plentifully on the shores of Lake Superior and in Newfoundland. The district lying between Lake Huron and Lakes Erie and Ontario is rich in petroleum. Building-stone is found in abundance in the country to the south of the Gulf of St Lawrence near Nova Scotia.

el-e-va'-tions	**ac'-ci-dent**	**do-mes'-tic**	**neigh'-bour-hood**
suc-ceed'-ing	**un-for'-tu-nate**	**buf'-fal-o**	**mack'-er-el**

fer-o'-cious, wild and savage.
lith-o-graph'-ic stone, a smooth stone, used for printing purposes.
pe-trol'-e-um, a kind of oil which springs from the earth in some parts of America and other countries.

LESSON 40.

THE ESKIMOS AND THE INDIANS.

THE curious **Eskimos,** who live in the north of Labrador and some parts of the Arctic coast, are a good-natured people. They live in snow houses, and dress themselves in garments made of the skin of the reindeer. Their food is the flesh of the deer, or of the seals and whales which abound in the northern seas. Though the Eskimo is short in stature, round and thickset, he has very small hands and feet, and his broad reddish-brown face, with its little snub nose and large mouth, has a pleasant good-humoured expression. There is some excuse

for his being very dirty, when we consider that during the long period of intense frost, the only water he can obtain is from the snow which he melts by means of his oil-lamp.

2. These strange people are so ignorant that they cannot count above ten, and they think that the sun is renewed every year, when he returns to them after his long absence. They have no king or chief of any kind, and are very peaceable. Music, however, has a great charm for them, especially that of the drum, and they are very fond of adorning them-

Eskimos.

selves with ornaments made from the teeth of animals, or with the beads and small trinkets which they receive from seamen and others who visit them from time to time. They think they have made a good bargain, when they have received an ordinary needle for a valuable seal-skin. They are very clever, however, in providing themselves with spears, fishing-hooks, and a rough kind of needle which they make from the bones of some of the animals which they kill, or from the antlers of the reindeer.

3. The reindeer is very useful to them, as it supplies them with food and clothing, but they do not use it in harness to draw loads as the Laplanders do. For that purpose they employ a big, fierce-looking dog, which is very strong, and can only be tamed and trained when young. With several of these dogs harnessed to a sledge, they are able to travel across the ice at a great speed, and it is in this manner that they pursue the reindeer. They show great skill in hunting, and attack with courage large animals, such as the bear, the narwhal, and the walrus. The narwhal, which belongs to the dolphin tribe, is sometimes called the sea unicorn, from its powerful horn of ivory, eight or ten feet in length. The walrus is a kind of seal with two terrible tusks. Its body somewhat resembles that of a horse, and when attacked it fights most fiercely.

4. Another very interesting race of people are the **Indians**, or red men. Their dwelling is a kind of tent called a wigwam, constructed with poles and the skins of animals. Their clothing consists chiefly of skins, and they are fond of adorning themselves with feathers and other ornaments. In former times, their principal arms were bows and arrows, and a kind of short axe called a tomahawk, but now they generally carry guns or rifles.

5. The **Indians**, however, are a much more peaceable and friendly people now than in the early times of settlement, when they counted their scalps taken in battle, and did such execution with the terrible tomahawk. They are at present chiefly found in the country near the Pacific, and in the neighbourhood of the Rocky Mountains. Many of them are almost civilised, and some even engage in trade and agriculture. There are special settlements provided for them, called Indian reserves, where they have villages, churches, and schools. Others of them, such as the Prairie Indians, *still live by the* chase, and follow the herds of buffalo from

feeding-ground to another. The skins and furs of the nals which they kill in the chase, or by trapping, they ıg to the trading-stations, where they exchange them for ıs, powder, knives, and other articles which they may ıire. The hunting-grounds of the Indians, however, are

Indians.

ıg more and more encroached upon by the white man, . those that are still left to them are not so well stocked h the animals on which they depend for food and hing, as they once were.

6. Indian son, and Indian sire!
Lo! the embers of your fire,
On the wigwam hearth, burn low,
Never to revive its glow;
And the Indian's heart is ailing,
And the Indian's blood is failing.

7. Now the hunter's bow's unbent,
And his arrows all are spent!
Like a very little child
Is the red man of the wild;
To his day there'll dawn no morrow;
Therefore is he full of sorrow.

8. From his hills the stag is fled,
And the fallow-deer are dead,
And the wild beasts of the chase
Are a lost and perished race,
And the birds have left the mountain,
And the fishes the clear fountain.

9. Therefore, Indian people, flee
To the farthest western sea;
Let us yield our pleasant land
To the stranger's stronger hand;
Red men and their realms must sever;
They forsake them, and for ever!

I. M'Lellan, junr.

Es'-ki-mo	**or'-na-ments**	**nar'-whal**	**peace'-a-ble**
hum'-oured	**pro-vid'-ing**	**un'-i-corn**	**ex-e-cu'-tion**
ex-pres'-sion	**Lap'-land-ers**	**in'-ter-est-ing**	**en-gage'**
ig'-nor-ant	**har'-nessed**	**con-struct'-ed**	**en-croached'**
ab'-sence	**rein'-deer**	**tom'-a-hawk**	**re-vive'**

ant'-lers, branching part of the horns of the deer.
wig'-wam, an Indian cabin or hut.
ag'-ri-cul-ture, tilling of the soil and looking after crops.
em'-bers, remains of a fire.

LESSON 41.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY.

THE district around Hudson Bay, and stretching away towards the west, was at one time known as the Hudson Bay Territory, because in the time of Charles II. a number of merchants called the Hudson Bay Company, under the direction of Prince Rupert, the grandson of James I.,

acquired the right of trading in the skins and furs of the animals which so largely abound in that region. For that purpose, therefore, they employed a large number of men called trappers, who led a wild adventurous life, depending often only on their rifles for food and safety. The many little places called 'forts' which we see so frequently marked on the map, are generally strongly built wooden houses where the trappers made their bargains with the Indians for their furs, or, as they often had to do, defend themselves from their attacks. A few others, such as Fort Garry, around which has since grown the flourishing town of Winnipeg, and Stone Fort, are larger and built of stone. The governing powers of the Hudson Bay Company ceased in 1869, and their right to the greater part of the land was then transferred to the Dominion of Canada.

Trappers.

2. The fur trade is, however, still largely carried on, and twice a year the Indians bring the furs, skins, feathers, quills, and ivory, which they have got by hunting or trapping, to exchange them at the stations for the knives, blankets, ammunition, and other articles which they may require. The most valuable furs are those of the black fox and the marten. That of the beaver was at one time in great demand for the manufacture of gentlemen's hats, but as

these are now made of silk, that animal is not so important to the fur trader as it used to be. The furs are collected in the spring-time, and carried by means of canoes and boats to the coast for the purpose of being shipped abroad.

3. The men who are engaged in bringing the furs from the interior to the coast, and in taking back goods and provisions, have to endure much hardship, and often meet with strange adventures. Their boat is generally so light, that they are able to carry it on their shoulders. When they come to a river flowing in the direction they wish to go, they put their goods into the boat, and sail swiftly along. Sometimes when they come to a rapid part of the river, the scene is very exciting. The man who steers the boat must be very skilful and watchful, for if he should make a mistake, the whole would soon be tilted over and lost.

4. When they find it impossible to sail along a river on account of its dangerous rapids, or when it is necessary to go to some other stream or lake which lies in the course of their journey, they drag the boat ashore, and carry both it and what it contains across the country. In former times they were sometimes attacked by the Indians, when any tribe of these people happened to be unfriendly to them, and then they had to fight for their lives.

5. Faintly as tolls the evening chime,
Our voices keep tune and our oars keep time;
Soon as the woods on the shore look dim,
We 'll sing at St Anne's our parting hymn.
Row, brothers, row, the stream runs fast,
The Rapids are near, and the daylight 's past.

6. Why should we yet our sail unfurl?
There is not a breath the blue wave to curl;
But when the wind blows off the shore,
Oh, sweetly we 'll rest our weary oar.
Blow, breezes, blow, the stream runs fast,
The Rapids are near, and the daylight 's past.

7. Ottawa's tide! this trembling moon
Shall see us float over thy surges soon.
Saint of the green isle! hear our prayers;
Oh, grant us cool heavens and favouring airs.
Blow, breezes, blow, the stream runs fast,
The Rapids are near, and the daylight 's past.

Moore.

ter'-ri-tor-y	**flour'-ish-ing**	**col-lect'-ed**	**ex-cit'-ing**
ac-quired'	**Win'-ni-peg**	**in-te'-ri-or**	**ne'-ces-sar-y**
ad-ven'-tur-ous	**Do-min'-ion**	**pro-vis'-ions**	**fav'-our-ing**

trans-ferred', handed over.
chime, sound of bells.
am-mu-ni'-tion, gunpowder and shot.

LESSON 42.

THE PROVINCES AND THEIR INHABITANTS.

THE older provinces in British North America are more irregular in shape than those more recently formed. **Ontario** and **Quebec** are together, in outline, somewhat like a bird on the wing. The head of the bird, which forms part of Ontario, stretches southward among the great lakes. The rest of Ontario extends away towards the west, reaching half-way across the continent; while Quebec, resembling the other outstretched wing of the bird, extends towards the north-east on both sides of the St Lawrence. **New Brunswick** occupies the corner of land to the south of the Gulf of St Lawrence. **Nova Scotia** and **Cape Breton Island** together form a separate province. **Prince Edward Island** is the smallest of the provinces. **Newfoundland** and **Labrador** lie farther east, and form one province.

2. **Manitoba** has now become a very important province, and its population is rapidly increasing. Its original settlers were Scottish Highlanders, with a few Canadians and half-breed hunters from the North-west Territory.

Eastern Provinces of Canada.

The strip of territory lying north of **Manitoba**, and between the North-west Territory and Hudson Bay, is called **Keewatin**. To the east of Keewatin, reaching as far as Labrador and the Atlantic, are the **North-eastern Territories**; and to the west of Keewatin and Manitoba, are the great **North-western Territory** and **British Columbia**, which now also includes **Vancouver Island**.

3. The name of **Canada** was formerly applied to Quebec and Ontario only, which were distinguished as Lower Canada and Upper Canada, or Canada East and Canada West; but, in 1867, these provinces, together with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, were united by act of parliament into what is now called **The Dominion of Canada**, having the right of self-government. British Columbia, Manitoba, and the Territories have since been admitted to the Dominion, so that now the only province which remains separate is Newfoundland and Labrador.

4. The **Government** is in the hands of a governor-general, who is appointed by the sovereign of Great Britain; a parliament, consisting of a House of Commons elected by the people; and a senate, whose members are appointed by the governor-general. Each province has also a local government, the members of which are elected by the people, and presided over by a lieutenant-governor. Free education is generally provided throughout the Dominion; and the country is defended by an excellent militia—all men between the ages of eighteen and sixty being liable to military service.

5. The **Population** of British North America, including Newfoundland, is at present about five millions. On account of immigration, it may soon be greatly increased. Emigrants from the over-peopled countries of the Old World are now pouring into the rich plains of Manitoba and the North-West Territory. The older provinces in the east,

especially Prince Edward Island, are the most densely populated. Newfoundland, though not in the Dominion, is the oldest of all the North American colonies, and has a population of over 160,000. The greater number, however, are to be found in the four provinces, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.

6. It is strange to notice the mixture of races in these provinces. In Quebec, the descendants of the original **French** colonists are most numerous. They still speak the French language, and profess the Roman Catholic religion. In almost all these provinces, the people of **Irish** extraction are much more numerous than either the **English** or **Scotch**. Nova Scotia is the only province of these four where the Scotch preponderate, and where the English also outnumber the Irish. The **Germans** come next in regard to number; besides whom there are some thousands of Swiss, Spaniards, Portuguese, Russians, Italians, but, strange to say, only about 100 Jews. Then there are about 20,000 **Negroes**, many of them the descendants of the poor slaves who in olden times made their escape from the United States.

7. The inhabitants of British Columbia are largely composed of **Americans**, who were attracted thither by the discovery of gold in the Fraser River; and of **Chinese**, who have been of late years emigrating so largely to the west coast of America. In Manitoba there is a curious colony of **Russian Mennonites** or German Quakers, as they are called. These people are of German origin, but on account of their peculiar religious opinions, sought refuge in Russia, which in turn they left to escape military service, as they hold it to be a sacred duty not to fight. Another strange little colony in Manitoba is that of the **Icelanders**, who, however, have not been so successful or contented as the Mennonites. Besides these there are, as we have seen, the **Eskimos** in the north, and the **Indians** scattered through-

out the provinces and territories, especially in British Columbia and near the Rocky Mountains.

pro'-vin-ces	**Man-i-to-ba'**	**ap-point'-ed**	**Cath'-o-lic**
ir-reg'-u-lar	**dis-tin'-guished**	**sov'-er-eign**	**Por'-tu-guese**
out-stretched'	**par'-lia-ment**	**de-scend'-ants**	**at-tract'-ed**
sep'-ar-ate	**gov'-ern-ment**	**lan'-guage**	**pe-cu'-li-ar**

lieu-ten'-ant-gov'-ern-or, an officer of state next in rank to the governor.
im-mi-gra'-tion, people coming into the country.
o-rig'-i-nal, first.
pre-pon'-der-ate, are more numerous.
em'-i-grat-ing, removing from one place or country to another.
mil'-i-tar-y ser'-vice, serving as a soldier in the army.

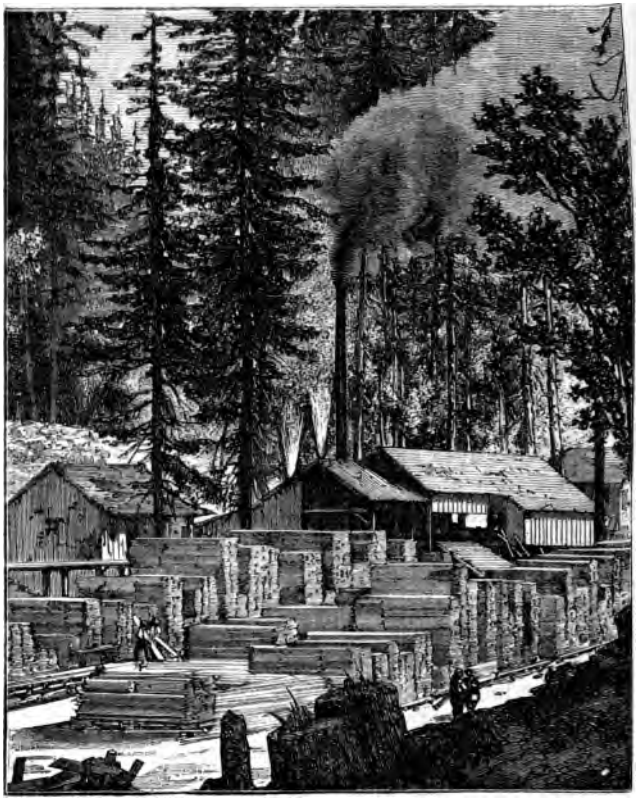
LESSON 43.

INDUSTRIES.

THE principal industries in Canada are **agriculture, lumbering, mining,** and **fishing,** and **shipbuilding** in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. Many other occupations, depending on these leading industries, have also sprung up in several parts of the country, such as the packing of salmon in the little tin boxes with which we are all now so familiar in this country, the curing of fish, the manufacture of cod-liver oil, the making of butter and cheese, the preparation of wood for making matches and match-boxes, and several others.

2. Of all these industries, however, lumbering, or cutting down and preparing the wood, is at present the most important. The lumbermen go out to the forests in the autumn, and cut down the trees before the winter comes on. When the logs of timber are ready to be taken away, they are dragged over the snow to the nearest stream, and made ready to be formed into rafts in the spring-time. With

long iron-pointed poles, the men guide them down the streams till they reach some larger river, where they easily



Lumbering in the Canadian Forest.

float without any obstacle to stop their course. Sometimes what is called a slide is formed down a mountain side, and the great masses of wood are sent thundering down the

incline into the lake or stream below. On the small streams, the rafts consist only of about twenty logs bound together, but on the larger rivers, such as the St Lawrence, several of these smaller ones are united into such great rafts that huts are built upon them where the men sleep at night. Their destination is generally one or other of the numerous saw-mills on the river, where the logs are sawn up.

3. The snow is of great assistance to the lumbermen, as it enables them much more easily to drag the timber from the forests to the banks of the streams. In many parts of the country, indeed, where there are no railways or good roads, winter is the great season for travelling, and for the conveyance of goods and merchandise from one place to another. When the lakes are frozen, boats mounted on skates, and with their sails set, go gliding over the ice as if they were sailing on the water. The crisp frozen snow affords an excellent roadway for wagons and carriages of all kinds, and every description of sleigh, many of them drawn by fine horses with gay trappings, is brought into use.

Sleighing.

4. As the sleighs pass swiftly over the snow with their merry tinkling bells, the scene is a very pleasing one to the onlookers, and also a very agreeable exercise to the riders, warmly clad as they are in their comfortable furs.

5. Hear the sledges with the bells—silver bells!
What a world of merriment their melody foretells,
How they tinkle, tinkle, tinkle, in the icy air of night!
While the stars that oversprinkle
All the heavens seem to twinkle
With a crystalline delight.
Keeping time, time, time, in a sort of runic rhyme,
To the tintinnabulation that so musically wells
From the jingling and the tinkling of the bells.

Edgar Allan Poe.

6. Another curious mode of making one's way over the soft snow is by using what are called snow-shoes. When the surface of the snow has become hardened, it is very easy to walk long distances, but this is a very difficult matter when the foot sinks deep in the soft snow at every step. The white men have learned from the Indians how to make and use snow-shoes. They are long and broad, and when strapped on to the feet, one may walk over the snow without fear of sinking. Some practice, however, is required to use them with comfort.

7. Winter is also the great season for amusement. When the nature of the ground admits of it, tobogoning is a favourite sport. A peculiar kind of long flat sledge, turned up in front, is set off from the top of a rising piece of ground, and comes rushing down among the snow with great speed. Great fun is caused when it happens to be tilted over, and its occupants are sent rolling down the hill-side. Skating is an amusement much hindered by the depth of the snow, and is mostly confined to places kept for the purpose in the neighbourhood of the larger towns.

ag'-ri-cul-ture	**pre-par-a'-tion**	**de-scrip'-tion**	**prac'-tice**
oc-cu-pa'-tions	**au'-tumn**	**sleigh**	**to-bo'-gan-ing**
de-pend'-ing	**as-sist'-ance**	**a-gree'-a-ble**	**fav'-our-ite**
fa-mil'-i-ar	**con-vey'-ance**	**mer'-ri-ment**	**oc'-cu-pants**

in'-dus-tries, kinds of employment.
ob'-sta-cle, anything in the way.
in-cline', a place with a steep slope.
des-ti-na'-tion, stopping place; journey's end.
mer'-chan-dise, articles which are bought and sold.
crys'-tal-line, clear and pure like crystal.
tin-tin-nab-u-la'-tion, tinkling sound of the bells.

LESSON 44.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES AND NEWFOUNDLAND—TOWNS.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island are called the **Maritime Provinces** of the Dominion.

2. **NEW BRUNSWICK** possesses some fine scenery, both on the coast and in the interior. The island of Grand Manan, at the entrance to the Bay of Fundy, is noted for its high majestic cliffs. **St John,** at the mouth of the river St John, is a busy seaport, exporting large quantities of timber, fish, gypsum, and grindstones. The river, on which the capital, **Fredericton,** is finely situated, is navigable for a hundred miles from its mouth. Fredericton is also a thriving seaport, and has a university.

3. **NOVA SCOTIA** was called by the French Acadia. When the province came into British hands, the Acadians did not take kindly to the new rule, and were expelled in 1755. Their story is told by Longfellow in his beautiful poem, *Evangeline.* The province includes Cape Breton Island, and is rich in minerals, especially coal, iron, and gypsum. Shipbuilding and fishing are important industries. **Halifax,** the capital, in the middle of the east coast, has a splendid harbour, which has the advantage of being seldom closed by ice. It is the principal station of the English navy in North America. There is a short railway from

Halifax to **Truro**, near the head of the Bay of Fundy, where the *Intercolonial Railway* begins. This railway is part of the great Canadian railway system which it is intended to carry right across the continent. It meets the *Grand Trunk* section below the city of Quebec. It is by this route that passengers and goods are conveyed into the interior, especially when the navigation of the St Lawrence is blocked by ice.

4. **PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**, called the 'Gem of the Gulf,' has a very fine climate, being, fortunately, unlike the neighbouring maritime provinces, almost free from fogs. It is named after Edward, Duke of Kent, the father of her majesty Queen Victoria, and has an excellent soil, producing all varieties of crops. The people, who are very largely of Scotch origin, are mainly employed in farming, though shipbuilding is also largely carried on at the capital, **Charlotte Town**, which is situated on Hillsborough Bay, and has a fine harbour.

5. **NEWFOUNDLAND**, including under its government Labrador and the island of Anticosti, is also a maritime colony. There are many mountains and lakes in the interior, where the celebrated Newfoundland dogs, deer, bears, foxes, and other animals are found. Very little attention is paid to agriculture, the valuable fisheries on the coasts supplying plenty of work for the inhabitants, though copper-mining is also now an important industry. **St John's**, the capital, is the most easterly town in North America, being 1620 miles distant from the coast of Ireland. It is only about half the size of its namesake in New Brunswick, and has a very varied population in the fishing season, when fishermen from England, France, the United States, and elsewhere, are attracted by the rich harvest of the sea. **Heart's Content**, at the head of Trinity Bay, in

the east of the island, is the landing-place of the submarine cable between Ireland and America.

6. All the shallow banks in the neighbourhood of the south-west coasts of Newfoundland abound with fish. In the spring-time, great numbers of cod are caught with long hand-lines, and sometimes the cod are so large that they have to be drawn into the boat with the aid of strong

Cod-fishing on the Banks of Newfoundland.

iron hooks. They are afterwards dried and exported in large quantities. A valuable oil, called *cod-liver oil*, is procured from the liver of the fish.

scen'-er-y	**A-cad'-i-ans**	**in-ter-col-on'-i-al**	**cel'-e-brat-ed**
ma-jest'-ic	**E-van'-gel-ine**	**con-veyed'**	**at-tract'-ed**
un-i-ver'-si-ty	**ad-van'-tage**	**for'-tun-ate-ly**	**pro-cured'**

mar'-i-time, bordering upon the sea.

sec'-tion, part.

sub-mar-ine', under the sea.

LESSON 45.

QUEBEC AND ONTARIO—TOWNS.

THE province of **QUEBEC** lies mainly on the north side of the St Lawrence, with a strip also on the south side. The soil is not so fertile as the southern parts of its neighbouring province, Ontario, yet great attention is paid to agriculture, and the farms stretching lengthwise away from the river, and having their farm-houses built near its

Quebec from the St Lawrence.

banks, present a long line of picturesque old-fashioned buildings. This is, indeed, the characteristic of the houses and towns in Quebec, its inhabitants, consisting largely of the descendants of the original French colonists, being slow to introduce improvements.

2. **Quebec**, the capital, is on the St Lawrence, where the River St Charles joins it about 400 miles from its mouth. It consists of a lower and an upper town, which are connected by steep streets and flights of stairs. The citadel on the summit of Cape Diamond is so strongly fortified that it is called the 'Gibraltar of Canada.' The plains of Abraham, behind the town, are celebrated as the scene of Wolfe's great victory. The tin roofing, which is largely used for the houses in the town to avoid the effects of frost, gives it a very glittering appearance during sunshine. There is some fine scenery in the neighbourhood of Quebec, especially at the Montmorency River, whose falls, 250 feet in height, are very grand. In winter, the frozen spray forms a solid bank of ice, on which the inhabitants of Quebec enjoy the favourite winter sport of toboganing.

3. **Montreal**, 140 miles above Quebec, is so named after a beautiful hill in its neighbourhood called Mount Royal. The city is built on an island in the St Lawrence, near where the river Ottawa joins it, and is a place of great commercial importance, being the largest city in Canada, with a population of 141,000. The celebrated Victoria tubular iron bridge crosses the St Lawrence here, and forms the viaduct for the Grand Trunk Railway.

4. **ONTARIO**, or Canada West, lies to the north of the Great Lakes, and reaches as far as James Bay, into which flows the river Albany, which bounds the province on the north-west. There is some fine scenery on the principal rivers both in Quebec and Ontario, that of the Ottawa being especially pleasing. The peninsular part of the province is very fertile, and is rich in petroleum wells.

5. **Ottawa**, with a population of about 27,000, is the capital of the Dominion of Canada, and stands on the river of the same name. The *Canadian Pacific Railway* from

Montreal, where the Grand Trunk joins it, passes Ottawa. It then goes round the north side of Lake Superior, and past the Lake of the Woods to Winnipeg, whence it is continued up the Saskatchewan Valley to a pass in the Rocky Mountains, and onwards through British Columbia to Burrard Inlet opposite Vancouver Island. This great line of railway, which is entirely within Canadian territory, and now nearly completed, will also have several branch lines, which will open up large tracts of country to future settlers. The lakes and rivers of Canada also afford, when not blocked by ice, another splendid means of communication. By means of the St Lawrence, the Great Lakes, and the several connecting canals, Thunder Bay at the west end of Lake Superior may be reached, and thence by a short connecting branch the journey may be continued along the Canadian Pacific Railway.

6. The *Grand Trunk Railway* from Montreal passes three other important towns in Ontario, all on the shores of Lake Ontario, namely, **Kingston, Toronto,** and **Hamilton.** Toronto, the capital of the province, has an excellent university and a good harbour, and is a busy manufacturing place. After passing through the peninsular portion of Ontario, the Grand Trunk Railway crosses the river St Clair into the United States.

neigh'-bour-ing	**de-scend'-ants**	**Gib-ral'-tar**	**pen-in'-su-lar**
at-tem'-tion	**in-tro-duce'**	**fav'-our-ite**	**Can-ad'-i-an**
ag'-ri-cul-ture	**im-prove'-ments**	**to-bo'-gan-ing**	**Mont-re-al'**
pic-tur-esque'	**sum'-mit**	**com-mer'-ci-al**	**op'-pos-ite**

char-ac-ter-is'-tic, chief point in its appearance.

tub'-u-lar i'-ron bridge, a bridge made in the form of a tube, through which trains run.

vi'-a-duct, a long bridge which carries a railway or canal across a valley or river.

pe-trol'-e-um, oil which springs out of the earth in some parts of America, and some other countries.

means of com-mun-i-ca'-tion, path or way.

LESSON 46.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, MANITOBA, KEEWATIN, AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

BRITISH COLUMBIA may be called the maritime province of the west. It now includes **Vancouver Island**, which was at one time a separate province. **Victoria**, in the south-east of Vancouver Island, is the capital of the whole province, and has one of the best harbours on the west coast of America. The island is well wooded, has much rich soil, and abundance of coal.

2. The surface of British Columbia rises from the shores of the Pacific towards the Rocky Mountains. Excellent wheat is grown near the coast, but the interior is better suited for raising cattle. Gold was discovered in Fraser River in 1858, and there was then a great rush of miners in search of the precious metal, which has since also been discovered in the north of the province. Besides gold, coal, timber, and furs are the chief articles of commerce. Fishing, also, is a most important industry; splendid salmon and sturgeon being found in the rivers and along the coasts.

3. **New Westminster** is situated amidst beautiful scenery about fifteen miles from the mouth of the Fraser River. *Burrard Inlet*, however, is a more convenient harbour for the terminus of the new Canadian Pacific Railway.

4. **MANITOBA** is so named from an Indian word signifying the 'troubling of the waters,' on account of a strange movement observable in the waters of Lake Manitoba. It is frequently spoken of as the 'central province,' owing to its position in the Dominion; and also as the 'prairie province,' on account of the nature of its surface. Its area was enormously increased in 1881, being enlarged from 14,000 square miles to about 150,000. The soil of the

Red River Valley is of marvellous fertility, and the pastures are admirably adapted for sheep and cattle rearing. The winter season, however, is severe, and lasts for about five months.

5. This province, known as the Red River Settlement, formed at one time part of the Hudson Bay Territory, and when it was first proposed to add it to the Dominion of Canada, some of its inhabitants raised objections, and even went so far as to rise in rebellion and seize *Fort Garry*. On the appearance, however, of Lord (then Colonel) Wolseley with a small force, they quietly submitted.

6. At that time, **Winnipeg**, the capital, was spoken of as 'that miserable little village;' but now it has increased so much as to include Fort Garry itself, and has large and elegant churches, shops, and public buildings. The town is situated at the junction of the Red River with the Assiniboine, about forty miles from where their united waters flow into Lake Winnipeg, which, along with Lake Manitoba, lies to the north of the province. Lake Winnipeg and the principal rivers belonging to the water system of which it is the centre, have in the summer season a regular steamboat service. **Portage la Prairie** and **Brandon** are new and thriving towns in the west of the province, on the new Canadian Pacific Railway.

7. **KEEWATIN**, the vast territory which stretches from Manitoba northwards to the Arctic Ocean, is under the same provincial government. There are no towns, and but a few trading-stations, the chief being *Fort York*, at the mouth of the Nelson River.

8. The **NORTH-WEST TERRITORY** stretches north and south from the United States to the Arctic Ocean, and east and west from Manitoba and Keewatin to British Columbia and Alaska. It was organised in 1875, and the

provinces of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Athabasca have already been formed. The capital was formerly Battleford, but is now **Regina**, in the centre of Assiniboia. The soil south of the great lakes is wonderfully fertile, especially in what is called the Fertile Belt of the Saskatchewan.

sep'-ar-ate	**stur'-geon**	**cen'-tral**	**in-creased'**
a-bun'-dance	**sit'-u-at-ed**	**fer-til'-i-ty**	**el'-e-gant**
ex'-cel-lent	**con-ven'-ient**	**ter'-ri-tor-y**	**pro-vin'-ci-al**
dis-cov'-ered	**Man-i-to-ba'**	**ob-jec'-tions**	**or'-gan-ised**
pre'-cious	**ob-serv'-a-ble**	**sub-mit'-ted**	**won'-der-ful-ly**

mar'-i-time, bordering upon the sea.
ter'-min-us, end of the railway.
re-bell'-ion, a rising against lawful authority.

LESSON 47.

NEW HOMES.

THE journey from England to Winnipeg occupies only about two weeks, though another week or two are frequently spent in sight-seeing and visiting friends on the way. The expense of travelling varies from £9, 10s. to £28; but, of course, those who have the advantage of assisted passages are conveyed at a much cheaper rate. Winnipeg, however, is not usually the end of the emigrant's journeyings, but he must remain there for some little time to see about him before fixing on his land, and to make all necessary purchases of horses, cattle, agricultural implements, and whatever else he may think necessary for his new home.

2. This city is as it were the gateway to the immense tracts of fertile land lying beyond. In Manitoba and the great North-west, there are more than 200 millions of acres waiting to be cultivated. A large part has already been surveyed and divided into sections and quarter-sections,

consisting of 640 or 160 acres. These may be purchased at from ten to twenty-four shillings an acre, or received as a free grant, or nearly so, on certain conditions.

3. Of course, those who get their land free cannot expect to have the same choice as those who pay for it, and must be content to go farther away from railways and centres of population. This applies not only to Manitoba and the North-west, but to most of the other provinces. Yet many of these free sections are on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which is being rapidly completed.

A Homestead in Manitoba.

4. There are no doubt many discomforts to be faced, but it must be remembered that the country is yet in its infancy, and every year is bringing new improvements and advantages. The far-off outlying farm of to-day may be the centre of a busy population a short time hence. The evils which a new-comer especially finds very disagreeable are such as bad roads with deep mud-holes in which his wagon

sinks perhaps to the axle; small roughly-built houses; dear groceries, and coal as high, even in Winnipeg, as £3 a ton; severe frost in the winter, and mosquitoes and black flies to torment him in the summer.

5. There is every reasonable prospect, however, of most of these hardships being lightened, or entirely taken away. Extensive beds of coal are being discovered in many parts of the country, and roads and railways are being made. Besides, there are advantages which even we in this country do not possess. Splendid vegetables and the best of dairy produce are soon produced on the settler's own farm, while during a great part of the year game and fish are to be had for the taking. Then after a while one soon gets accustomed to the leather clothing and buffalo overcoats in the winter, and manages to be quite comfortable in the roughly-built little house.

6. Yet these things prove that determination and hard work are required. Those who are not inclined to face difficulties, who cannot lend a hand in an emergency, or who are not diligent and sober at home, need not go to the Far West. All who are able and willing to work will find work, and also their reward. Men who have no capital, but who can labour or engage in good rough carpentering or blacksmith's work, will make their way. Learning and the fine arts, however, are not yet in much demand, and those who intend to engage in farming must have some capital. Even with a free grant of land, £120 at the least is required by a man with a small family to make a start with, and provide the necessaries of life during the first year after arriving in the country.

as-sist'-ed	**com-plet'-ed**	**gro'-cer-ies**	**ac-cus'-tomed**
pas'-sa-ges	**dis-com'-forts**	**tor-ment'**	**buf'-fa-lo**
con-veyed'	**im-prove'-ments**	**rea'-son-a-ble**	**de-ter-min-a'-tion**
ne'-ces-sar-y	**ad-van'-ta-ges**	**pros'-pect**	**dil'-i-gent**
con-di'-tions	**dis-a-gree'-a-ble**	**veg'-e-ta-bles**	**car'-pen-ter-ing**

em'-i-grant, one who has left his own country to settle in another.
ag-ri-cul'-tur-al im'-ple-ments, tools for tilling the soil, and reaping the harvest.
sur-veyed', examined so as to find out the size and quality.
mos-qui'-toes, small troublesome insects, which bite both man and beast.
e-mer'-gen-cy, some sudden and unlooked-for need of help.
ne'-ces-sar-ies of life, things in daily use.

NOTE.—*For other British possessions in or near North America, see* note *after Revision Lesson* 47.

AUSTRALASIA.

LESSON 48.

DISCOVERY AND EXTENT.

THE word **Australasia** signifies Southern Asia, and is often used as a general name for all the islands and groups of islands, large and small, which, extending hundreds of miles from the south-east coast of Asia, lie scattered throughout the Pacific Ocean. The large group lying nearest to the coast of Asia, and including some of the richest islands in the world, is known by the name of the Malay or East Indian Archipelago, being inhabited chiefly by a dark-brown race of people called Malays.

2. Many of the most important of these islands belong to the Dutch, and produce splendid crops of tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco, and spices of various kinds. Some of the settlements, however, suffer great damage from the terrific volcanic eruptions which sometimes take place. In the island of Java alone, there are a large number of active volcanoes, and a violent disturbance in 1883 laid waste a large district there, rendering the navigation of the passage between that island and Sumatra for a time very dangerous.

3. In the west of the large island of Borneo, lying to the north of Java, is the interesting little kingdom of **Sarawak**,

of which Sir James Brooke, an Englishman, was for a time the acknowledged rajah or king. This adventurous man, having served in early life in the Indian army, afterwards formed the idea of destroying the pirates who infested many of the islands in the Malay Archipelago. Being possessed of a large fortune, he purchased a yacht, and having provided

himself with a picked crew, set sail for the island of Borneo. Having rendered assistance in putting down a rebellion there, and being held in much estimation by the uncle of the sultan, he was made king of Sarawak. The sultan, however, became jealous of the English, and ordered all their supporters to be put to death. Sir James Brooke therefore led an expedition against the sultan himself, whose army he defeated, and obtained for England the island of **Labuan**,

which lies off the west coast of Borneo. Besides producing camphor and several kinds of spices and wood, this little island has been of great use to our steamships, as it possesses beds of excellent coal. Sir James Brooke died in England in 1868, and was succeeded by his nephew.

4. To the south-east of these islands, and about 3000 miles distant from our Indian possessions, lies the island of **Australia**, or New Holland, as it was called by the Dutch, who first discovered it. This island, the largest in the world, is only one-fifth smaller than Europe, and about twenty-five times as large as Great Britain and Ireland. It is to this fifth continent, as it has been called, along with several other groups of islands in that part of the world, which belong to Great Britain, that the name *Australasia* is now frequently given. Near the south coast of Australia is the island of **Tasmania**, and lying about 1200 miles to the south-east, in the South Pacific, the important group called **New Zealand**. Two hundred miles farther south are the **Auckland Islands**, and 450 miles to the east of New Zealand, the **Chatham Islands**. The **Fiji Islands** lie nearly 2000 miles to the east of Australia; and about 900 miles to the east of Sydney, is the beautiful island of **Norfolk**.

5. An effort was lately made by some of the colonists in Australia to add to these possessions the large island of *New Guinea*, but their action met with the disapproval of the British government. New Guinea or Papua lies to the north of Australia, and is separated from it by Torres Strait. It has a hot climate and a luxuriant vegetation. The inhabitants are of a different race from the Malays. They are darker, and are distinguished by an abundant growth of black frizzly hair, which stands out all round their heads, Captain Cook was attacked by these people in 1770, and he and his sailors not wishing to cause unnecessary bloodshed, retreated to their boats.

6. It is to that great English seaman that this country is chiefly indebted for its important colonies of Australia and New Zealand. The Dutch, as well as the celebrated English seaman, Dampier, had visited Australia, and even explored its northern coast, before the time of Cook, but it was he who first proved it to be an island, and took possession of it in the name of George III. He also visited New Zealand, and made several other discoveries in the Pacific Ocean. Captain James Cook was born in 1728, and spent part of his early life on board a man-of-war. He was present at the capture of Quebec under Wolfe, and gained great experience as a seaman in many parts of the world. He afterwards was engaged in several voyages of discovery, and it was during one of these that he was killed in 1779, at one of the Sandwich Islands, in a quarrel with the natives.

sig'-ni-fies	**nav-i-ga'-tion**	**es-tim-a'-tion**	**dis-tin'-guished**
Arch-i-pel'-a-go	**in'-ter-est-ing**	**ex-pe-di'-tion**	**un-ne'-ces-sar-y**
vol-can'-ic	**ac-know'-ledged**	**cam'-phor**	**re-treat'-ed**
e-rup'-tions	**ad-ven'-tur-ous**	**suc-ceed'-ed**	**Zea'-land**
dis-turb'-ance	**re-bell'-ion**	**Au-stral'-i-a**	**ex-per'-i-ence**

pi'-rates, sea robbers.
lux-u'-ri-ant, rich.
in-fest'-ed, occupied so as to be troublesome and dangerous.

AUSTRALIA.

LESSON 49.

THE COASTS, AND RESEARCHES IN THE INTERIOR.

THE great island of Australia stretches from the Pacific Ocean on the east, to the Indian Ocean on the west, a distance of 2400 miles, and from the most northerly point of Cape York Peninsula to Wilson Promontory in the south, a distance of 1900 miles. With an area of nearly 3,000,000 square miles, the island is in shape very compact, and there are few bays or arms of the sea stretching far inland. The

largest opening of the kind is in the north, called the **Gulf of Carpentaria**; and on the south side there is a wide bay called the **Great Australian Bight.** There are also several smaller inlets of the sea, some of which make good harbours. Three of these, **Spencer Gulf,** the **Gulf of St Vincent** (sheltered by Kangaroo Island), and **Encounter Bay,** are found

together in the south, to the east of the Great Australian Bight. Farther east, and opening towards **Bass Strait,** which separates the mainland of Australia from Tasmania, is the beautiful **Bay of Port Phillip.** On the east coast also there are several excellent harbours, such as **Moreton Bay, Port Jackson** with its bold rocky shores, and **Botany Bay,** so called by Captain Cook on account of the profusion of

flowers and plants with which he found its coasts adorned. In many parts of the Australian coast, however, there are long stretches of land presenting an almost unbroken line to the sea, and where good harbours are much wanted.

2. Off several parts of the coast there are small islands, most of which, however, are unproductive. The only island of great importance is **Tasmania**, named after the Dutch navigator, Tasman, who discovered it, and who called it at first Van Diemen's Land, after the governor of the Dutch East Indies at that time. From Torres Strait, and stretching along the north-eastern coast for about 1300 miles, is coral formation, called the **Great Barrier Reef.** Between this reef and the coast the sea is calm and still, but very dangerous for navigation.

3. A peculiar kind of fishery is carried on in the neighbourhood of the Great Barrier Reef, called the *bêche-de-mer* fishery. The large sea-slug known by that name is from one to two feet in length, and is largely exported to China, where it is considered a great luxury. On some parts of the west coast also there are pearl-fisheries, and some attention is also paid to the whale-fishery. One of the most important species is the sperm whale, which belongs specially to the southern seas, and is found near most parts of the Australian and New Zealand coasts. The spermaceti is obtained from two large cavities in the head of the animal. As soon as it is caught the head is cut off, and the liquid, which hardens and becomes white when exposed to the air, is taken out in buckets. Ambergris is an inflammable fragrant substance secreted in the stomach of the sperm whale, which also yields an excellent oil.

4. Our knowledge of the nature of the interior of the country is still very limited, though great progress has been made during the last fifty years, through the diligent and arduous researches of many brave pioneers. One of

the earliest of these was Edward John Eyre, who afterward became governor of Jamaica. He succeeded in crossing the land lying immediately to the north of the Great Australian Bight, and after much suffering, and the loss of all his companions except one servant, reached King George's Sound in the south-west. Leichhardt in 1847 attempted to cross the country from *east* to *west*, but was never again heard of; the only memorials which were afterwards found being the remains of one of his camps, and his name carved on a tree. In 1873, Colonel Warburton successfully accomplished the journey which Leichhardt had undertaken, but like most explorers in Australia, suffered terrible hardships from want of water. The same experience fell to the lot of Forrest and his companions in 1879, who, after discovering 25,000,000 acres of excellent sheep-farming country in the west of Australia, came upon an extensive riverless desert. Their supply of food having failed them, and their store of water having dried up with the terrible heat, the only relief they had, during the last two days of their march, was got by sucking the moisture from the body of a dead snake.

5. One of the first expeditions that was successful in crossing the island from *south* to *north*, was that of Burke and his unfortunate companions. They set out in 1860, but only one of the party, after living for some time among the natives, returned to Melbourne. The rest, though successful in reaching the northern coast, died on their return journey. In the same year, Captain Stuart was successful in reaching the centre of the island, and planting the British flag on the mountain which now bears his name. Being compelled to turn back twice on account of the scarcity of provisions and the hostility of the natives, he again set out the following year, and on that occasion was rewarded by discovering some of the most fertile districts

in the north of Australia, and at last reached the shores of the Indian Ocean at Port Darwin. A telegraph line now extends across the country along the route followed by Stuart, and meets the Australian cable which was landed at Port Darwin in 1871.

pro'-mon-tor-y	**sper-ma-ce'-ti**	**ac-com'-plished**	**pro-vis'-ions**
kan-gar-oo'	**liq'-uid**	**com-pan'-ions**	**hos-til'-i-ty**
nav-i-ga'-tion	**stom'-ach**	**moist'-ure**	**oc-ca'-sion**
pe-cu'-li-ar	**dil'-i-gent**	**com-pelled'**	**tel'-e-graph**
spe'-cies	**im-med'-i-ate-ly**	**scar'-ci-ty**	**ca'-ble**

pro-fu'-sion, great plenty.
lux'-u-ry, something nice and uncommon.
in-flam'-ma-ble, that may be set on fire.
se-cret'-ed, formed or collected.
pi-o-neers', persons who were first in the country.
me-mo'-ri-als, things by which a person is remembered.

LESSON 50.

MOUNTAINS, RIVERS, AND LAKES.

AUSTRALIA may be compared to a great saucer, surrounded by highlands and mountain-ranges, and having also a series of elevations running across the centre of it from north to south. On either side of this central district, the land gradually becomes lower and lower, till in some places it is only a few feet above the level of the sea, and then rises again towards the mountains near the coast. The principal ranges stretch along the east and the west coasts at a distance varying from a few miles to 200 miles from the sea, and gradually rising in elevation as they approach the south.

2. The mountains in the eastern part of the continent are loftier and nearer the sea than in any other part. They are known as the **Dividing Range**, and among the several portions of them which are distinguished by different

names, the most important are the **Australian Alps** in the south, and the **Blue Mountains** farther north. **Mount Kosciusko**, so called after the great patriot of Poland, is the highest elevation in the southern part of the range, and reaches a height of 7176 feet. The Blue Mountains are remarkable for the numerous glens and gullies by which they are rent and broken, and which in some places are bounded by precipices 2000 feet high. The west coast ranges are much lower than those in the east, and are generally known as the **Darling Range.** Along the north-western shore the mountains are not so high, and recede farther from the coast, while around the Gulf of Carpentaria the shores are low lying and marshy. The long elevated region in the middle of the island consists of ranges of hills and single mountains which rise abruptly from the plain, such as **Central Mount Stuart,** so called after the great traveller of that name.

3. On account of the nature of the surface of the island, the highest mountains being near the coast, and so much of the land in the interior lying at such a low level, there are very few large rivers. In many places the water that collects in the hollows during the time of rain, forms extensive shallow lakes, many of them very salt, and these in the dry seasons become mere marshes. The chief lakes that may be said to have any permanent existence are **Lake Eyre, Lake Gairdner,** and **Lake Torrens** in the south, and **Lake Austin** in the west. **Lake Amadeus,** near the centre of Australia, has been recently discovered.

4. All the principal rivers are in the eastern part of the island, and though there are many other streams elsewhere, especially in the country lying around the Gulf of Carpentaria, many of them, like the lakes, sometimes disappear and very few of them are suitable for navigation. The traveller frequently sees what appears to be the bed of a

great river, perhaps more than half a mile wide, with a mere dribblet of water flowing sluggishly along, and then often without much warning a great rush of water comes down and the river is full. Some of them, indeed, never reach the coast at all, but lose themselves in lakes and marshes. These are known among the colonists by the name of *creeks*. The principal river in Australia is the **Murray**, which rises near the east coast, and after being joined by the **Murrumbidgee**, the **Lachlan**, the **Darling**, and others, flows, after a course of 2400 miles, into the sea at Encounter Bay on the south coast. Even this great river, during the great drought of 1839, was almost dried up, and consisted for a time merely of a series of pools of water. In the west of Australia is the **Swan River**, so named from the black swans which frequent it.

5. The appearance which many of the large plains in the interior present to the traveller, depends very much on the nature of the season. When it is hot and dry, they look like extensive deserts; but as soon as rain comes, the grass springs up, and in a short time they are covered with verdure. Some districts, however, especially a large area in Western Australia, are really barren wastes, covered only with rocks and sand, or consisting mostly of shallow salt lakes and marshes. The best land is found between the mountains and the coast, especially in the south and south-east.

6. There are no active volcanoes in Australia, but many extinct ones exist in the mountainous districts. In some of these, when the explorer has reached the summit, a scene of surpassing beauty is presented to his view, the site of the extinct crater being occupied by a little transparent lake, surrounded by the richest verdure and picturesque rocks. In some parts of South Australia, also, there are many remarkable caves, in which are found, after an entrance has been made through a small hole, a series of immense halls

beautifully adorned with pillars formed by the droppings from the limestone rocks.

7. A strange story is told of one of the natives in connection with these caves. Having been pursued for stealing sheep, and being wounded by a rifle ball, he crept into one of the caves, and there died. His body, when found many years after, presented the appearance of a statue cut in stone, having been preserved by the lime with which the water dropping from the ceiling had covered him. Many people went to see this strange sight, till at last the body of the poor native was stolen by a showman, who, however, was compelled to give it up, and thus prevented from making profit by his theft of such a ghastly object.

sau'-cer	**num'-er-ous**	**dis-ap-pear'**	**pic-tur-esque'**
grad'-u-al-ly	**gul'-lies**	**drib'-blet**	**pur-sued'**
dis-tin'-guished	**col-lects'**	**slug'-gish-ly**	**ceil'-ing**
Au-stral'-i-an	**ex-ten'-sive**	**moun'-tain-ous**	**ghast'-ly**

pa'-tri-ot, a lover of his country.
pre'-ci-pic-es, steep and dangerous places.
ab-rupt'-ly, steeply.
per'-man-ent, always remaining the same.
verd'-ure, greenness.
trans-par'-ent, clear.

LESSON 51.

CLIMATE—PLANTS AND ANIMALS.

TOWARDS the close of the year 1882, a gentleman in Australia sent a Christmas card to a friend in England, on which was a photographic picture of the great comet of that year as it was seen in the Southern Hemisphere. His friend declared that the photograph must have been taken from some incorrectly drawn picture, and not from nature, since the tail of the comet, as he saw it from his window in the early morning, pointed in quite a different direction. He evidently forgot that the photograph represented the

comet as he would have seen it if he could have looked at it standing on his head, for this is really the position which the people living on the other side of the world have in relation to us. In that part of the world, which is directly opposite, or nearly so, to the country in which we dwell, the people have their feet pointing towards our feet, and this is the reason why they are called our *Antipodes*.

2. As Australia is in the Southern Hemisphere, the greater part of it lying within the south temperate zone, the seasons occur there at opposite times of the year from ours. At Christmas we look for frost and snow; while at that time, the people in Australia have their warmest weather. At noon every day the sun shines upon our land from the south; but at the corresponding hour there, the people in the greater part of Australia see the sun to the north of them. Again, when it is midnight there, it is noon with us; and when we have retired to rest, they are busy at work.

3. The **climate** of Australia differs considerably throughout its divisions. In the interior and in the north the heat is very great, but near the coast it is tempered by the cool breezes from the sea. In the south, dust storms and hot winds, which continue for a few days at a time in the hot season, are the most disagreeable features of the climate, which is on the whole exceedingly pleasant and healthy. The winters are very mild, and fires are needed for only two or three months in the year. Western Australia, near the coast, has the character of being particularly healthy, and is said to be free from the great floods and droughts which occur at irregular intervals in the other parts of the island, and which are very serious evils in a country where the chief industries are pasturing and agriculture.

4. In the animal and vegetable worlds, we find some strange contrasts when we compare Australia with other countries. There the trees have no shade, and they shed their

bark instead of their leaves. The flowers have no perfume, and the birds have no song. Bees have no sting. The swans are black, and the eagles white. Both the **animals** and **plants** natural to Australia are indeed very peculiar. A strange appendage of most of the quadrupeds is a kind of natural pouch attached to their bodies, in which they carry their young ones from place to place. The kangaroo, of which there are many kinds, from the 'old man,' sometimes reaching eight feet in height, to the 'paddy melon,' no bigger than a rabbit, is an animal of this kind. It moves about in a very strange way, not walking or running like

A Kangaroo Hunt.

other animals, but by means of great leaps. When hunted, as it often is, a large one can leap as far as fifteen feet at a time. There are many other pouched or marsupial animals, as they are called, such as the opossum and wombat. A very strange little animal, pouched also, is the platypus, with a bill like a duck, and webbed feet. It lays little black eggs like a bird, and yet is covered with brown fur, and has four legs. With the exception of the dingo or native dog, and the tiger-wolf and Tasmanian devil, now found only in Tasmania, there are no large beasts of prey.

5. There are several kinds of reptiles, and some of the snakes are poisonous. Birds are very numerous, but are more remarkable for the beauty of their plumage than their song. The emu is a very large bird, as tall as an ostrich, and like it clothed with beautiful feathers. The cassowary also, which is found in the north, reaches over five feet in height. The lyre bird derives its name from its tail, the feathers of which are so arranged as to resemble a lyre. The piping crow is the only bird of song with a soft, pleasant note; and the laughing jackass is a curious bird, which gives forth a strange sound like laughter, sometimes shrill, and at other times deep and harsh. There are also pigeons, parrots, eagles, humming-birds, and others, besides many kinds of wild water-fowl, such as the black swans, geese, ducks, and the scrub-turkeys. Insects of many kinds are numerous, of which the mosquito and blow-fly are especially troublesome.

6. The **plants**, like the animals, are very peculiar, and not one-tenth of them are found anywhere else. Most of the trees do not cast their leaves, but some of them cast their bark instead. Their long pointed leaves are turned edgewise to the sun, and do not cast an agreeable shade like most of our own trees at home. The gum trees, of which there are several kinds, some of them towering to a height of between three and four hundred feet, are the most numerous. In one of the ravines about forty miles east of Melbourne, a fallen tree was discovered of the enormous height of 480 feet, perhaps the grandest tree in the world. Some of the large tree-ferns and palm trees are very beautiful and graceful. Many of these, besides the jarrah tree, sandalwood tree, and cedar, which are principally found in Western Australia, afford excellent timber, but they lack the pleasing bushy foliage which gives so much beauty to an English landscape. The herbage which covers such extensive

regions in Australia is of various kinds, some of it very coarse, and growing in large tufts. A peculiar kind of plant is the spinifex, found principally in the west, and which has such sharp strong points that they enter the horses' feet. The wild-flowers, though without scent, are plentiful and very beautiful, adorning the landscape in summer and early spring with a rich profusion of brilliant colours.

Christ'-mas	**weath'-er**	**par-tic'-u-lar-ly**	**os'-trich**
phot-o-graph'-ic	**cor-re-spond'-ing**	**in'-ter-vals**	**cas'-so-war-y**
de-clared'	**con-sid'-er-a-bly**	**ser'-i-ous**	**Mel'-bourne**
in-cor-rect'-ly	**div-is'-ions**	**kan-gar-oo'**	**fol'-i-age**
ev'-i-dent-ly	**dis-a-gree'-a-ble**	**mar-sup'-i-al**	**spin'-i-fex**
re-pre-sent'-ed	**ex-ceed'-ing-ly**	**Tas-man'-i-a**	**pro-fu'-sion**
an-tip'-od-es	**char'-ac-ter**	**pois'-on-ous**	**brill'-iant**

hem'-i-sphere, half of the world.
per'-fume, sweet smell.

land'-scape, that portion of country which the eye can take in at a single view.

LESSON 52.

NATIVES OF AUSTRALIA.

Native Australian with Boomerangs.

THE **Aborigines** or native inhabitants of Australia are savages. Several attempts have been made to civilise them, but without much success. The love of a savage mode of life is so strong within them, that there are many instances of their running away and joining some wandering tribe, even after having been educated, and having lived a civilised life for years. One remarkable case was that of a young man, who, after having received an excellent education in England, one

morning left his clothes behind him, and made his escape to the bush. When last seen, he was wearing nothing but the skin of a wild animal. There are supposed to be about 50,000 of the aborigines scattered over the country, though very few are now to be found near the more settled districts. Among the colonists they are popularly known as the 'black fellows,' but their colour is rather of a dark copper hue. They have black wavy hair, and thick crisp beards.

2. Like most other savages, they are fond of painting and tattooing their bodies, and of rubbing themselves over with oil, which makes them look blacker than they really are. Their mode of tattooing shows how much even uncivilised people are willing to suffer for the sake of appearance. Deep gashes are first cut in the flesh by means of shells, and then filled up with clay, so that, when healed, high ridges may be formed. Not being very strong, they are not a warlike people, and consequently have never been very formidable to the white men. Their principal weapons are spears, clubs, and boomerangs.

3. The boomerang is a very peculiar instrument, which, after being thrown from the hand, describes a curve in the air and returns again to the same place. Although the native Australians make this curious weapon, it must not be supposed that they are a clever people. On the contrary, they have little intelligence, and are either unable to learn the arts of civilised life, or do not care to do so.

4. The opossum is the animal on which they principally feed, but they do not hesitate to eat grubs, caterpillars, reptiles, roots, rats, or whatever else they can get. It is even said that sometimes, when they have nothing else, they will eat their own children. The men are very lazy, and the women get all the hard work to do. These poor drudges have to carry from place to place, the young children, as well as the rugs, food, and any other household

articles they may possess. They make their rude tents with branches taken from the nearest trees; they cook the food, and yet are not allowed to eat anything till their husbands have been satisfied.

5. These savage people, however, show a considerable amount of cunning in the curious methods they adopt to catch some of the animals on which they feed, or whose skins they use for clothing. The opossum lives in the hollow trunks of trees, and in going up and down, to and from its hole, scratches the bark with its claws. When the native discovers these marks on a tree, he cuts notches in it for his fingers and toes, always making new ones as he ascends, till at last he reaches the place where the animal is hid. His mode of capturing the wild ducks is very amusing. Having covered his head with some of the grass or reeds which grow around the lake, he creeps into the water and swims quietly towards some unsuspecting duck, which suddenly finds itself caught by the legs. The emu is deceived in a way somewhat similar. The poor bird sees what it supposes to be one of its own kind approaching it in a friendly manner, and makes no effort to escape. Suddenly a spear is thrown with deadly aim from beneath the skin of the emu with which the native has covered himself, and soon the cunning hunter is provided for a time with a good supply of food.

ab-o-rig'-in-es	**ex'-cel-lent**	**con'-se-quent-ly**	**sat'-is-fied**
Au-stral'-i-a	**ed-u-ca'-tion**	**boom'-er-angs**	**cur'-i-ous**
ed'-u-cat-ed	**pop'-u-lar-ly**	**in-tel'-li-gence**	**notch'-es**
civ'-il-ised	**tat-too'-ing**	**op-os'-sum**	**a-scends'**
re-mark'-a-ble	**ap-pear'-ance**	**cat'-er-pil-lars**	**un-sus-pect'-ing**

for'-mid-a-ble, causing fear.

LESSON 53.

THE COLONIES AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

SEVERAL of the Australian colonies were at first settlements for convicts who were sent from this country. By-and-by, however, as the law-abiding population increased, the colonists began to complain of these unruly members of society, and transportation to Australia has for several years entirely ceased. Their presence at first, however, was not altogether an evil, as their labour supplied means of constructing roads, and otherwise improving the country. So much so, that Western Australia even petitioned that they should be sent there for that purpose. The first settlement was made at Botany Bay in 1788, and though the convicts were the following year transferred to Port Jackson, the name of Botany Bay was long associated with the idea of transportation beyond the seas.

2. Since that time the white population has been rapidly increasing, and is now more than two and a quarter millions. In Australia itself there are five colonies, and the island of Tasmania forms a sixth. With the exception of Western Australia, which is still a crown colony, they have all the rights of self-government under a governor appointed by the sovereign of England, and each has two houses of parliament. Education is well provided for in all the colonies, and in several of the capitals there are universities.

3. The colonies vary much in size, and, like some other recently occupied lands, their boundaries are mostly straight lines. **Western Australia** occupies about a third of the whole island, and **Queensland**, the most recently formed of the Australian colonies, extends as far inland on the east side as Western Australia does on the west. **New South Wales**, the oldest of the colonies, lies to the south of

Queensland, and **Victoria**, the smallest, but possessing the largest population and the greatest trade, occupies the south-eastern corner of the island. The large colony of **South Australia** occupies the middle, extending across the whole country from north to south. It may appear strange that this name should be given to a colony which embraces so much land in the north, but what is called the **Northern Territory** was added to Southern Australia, as a reward for carrying the great telegraphic line across the island from Adelaide in the south to Port Darwin in the north.

4. The rearing of **cattle** and **sheep**, and **agriculture**, are carried on more or less in all the colonies, though South Australia is specially noted for its **wheat**, and New South Wales and Victoria for their **wool**. There are extensive plains suitable for pasture in Queensland, which are now being opened up for settlement; and sugar, cotton, maize, arrowroot, the pine-apple, the grape, and other **tropical products**, are cultivated. In Western Australia the **timber trade** is a considerable industry. The English fruits which have been introduced into Australia flourish well, and the vineyards of South Australia and Victoria produce excellent light wine. Many European animals also, besides sheep and cattle, have been introduced. Hares, rabbits, and deer are now plentiful; and the trout and salmon promise well.

5. In regard to **minerals**, Australia, as well as Tasmania, is particularly well supplied. Gold, silver, coal, iron, lead, tin, copper, with antimony, and also diamonds, are found in greater or less abundance in different places. One of the richest mineral districts is along the whole course of the mountains in the east, but it is believed that the mineral wealth of Australia is only beginning to be known. Victoria especially, and New South Wales, have hitherto been chiefly noted for **gold**, New South Wales for **coal**, South Australia for **copper**, and Western Australia for **lead**.

com-plain'	**pop-u-la'-tion**	**tel-e-graph'-ic**	**sal'-mon**
pe-ti'-tioned	**in-creas'-ing**	**in-tro-duced'**	**par-tic'-u-lar-ly**
trans-ferred'	**gov'-ern-ment**	**Au-stral'-i-a**	**an'-ti-mon-y**
as-so'-ci-at-ed	**oc'-cu-pied**	**flour'-ish**	**es-pe'-ci-al-ly**

con'-victs, persons sent abroad because of some crime they have committed.

trans-por-ta'-tion, the act of carrying some person or thing from one country to another.

con-struct'-ing, making.

LESSON 54.

VICTORIA.

VICTORIA is only about one thirty-fourth of the whole island, but is nevertheless superior in soil and climate to any other part of Australia. It has been called, for this reason, 'Australia Felix,' or 'Australia the Happy,' and yet the first attempts at settlement were unsuccessful. Of late years its growth has been very rapid, and it is now a thriving colony, the population, besides Chinese and natives, being about 900,000. It was here that gold was first discovered in 1851, and since then no less than £205,000,000 worth has been obtained. Before that time there were many reports of pieces of gold having been found, but these were generally disbelieved. A shepherd who had picked up a nugget on one of the hills was thought to be an impostor, or a thief who had been melting down stolen goods.

2. The gold is got either by digging for it in the soil and sand which have been brought down from the higher grounds by the streams, or by mining and crushing the quartz rocks in the mountains. The produce, however, has of late decreased, owing probably to what are called the alluvial deposits having been pretty nearly exhausted, and the process of obtaining it from the quartz being more difficult and expensive.

3. When first discovered, the excitement was so great that other departments of industry were neglected, and thousands of emigrants from all parts of the world rushed to the gold-diggings. Large nuggets were sometimes unexpectedly found, and many stories are told of those who became suddenly rich. The nugget called 'the Welcome Stranger' was worth £10,000, and was luckily discovered by two poor men. On another occasion, the driver of a wagon was astonished to find himself suddenly possessed of what was to him a small fortune, one of the wheels having turned up a piece of gold worth £1600. Those who went to the diggings, however, were not always so lucky, and fortune sometimes played them strange tricks. Occasionally, after some poor fellows had been working hard for weeks, and had given up in despair, the very next party that tried the same 'claim,' as it was called, with a few strokes of the pick turned up a nugget worth some thousands of pounds. In these early days of gold-digging in Australia, many robberies were committed, and often the hard-earned gains of long weary months of incessant toil were thus suddenly lost. Now, however, strict laws are in force, police and soldiers prevent violence and robbery, and the claims are regularly let out, and rents paid for them.

4. Alone with his dog, when the night-veil was falling,
A digger sat dreaming of times that were fled.
For mem'ry was painting old scenes, and recalling
Dear faces and forms from the realms of the dead.
His fancy renewed the old pictures long faded,
The sheet in his hand seemed a leaf from life's tome,
Its paragraphs bright, and its articles shaded—
He smiled and he sighed o'er that paper from home.

5. A light-hearted boy, he embraced the old people—
He rushed from the school with his mates to the green;
He climbed up the ivy that wrapped the church steeple
Which stood on the hill to watch o'er the scene.

He blew from his childish pipe fanciful bubbles;
He floated his reed on the rivulet's foam;
The mountain of hope hid the ocean of troubles,
And fairies danced over that paper from home.

Thomas Bracken.

6. **Melbourne**, the capital, is situated seven miles from the mouth of the river Yarra-Yarra, which flows into the large harbour of Port Phillip. The progress of this place has been so rapid that it is not yet fifty years since a party of explorers from Tasmania sailed up the Yarra-Yarra, and made fast their little schooner to a tree opposite the site of what is now the largest and most important city in Australia. A railway connects Melbourne with two seaports on Port Phillip Bay, but great harbour improvements are in contemplation, by which ships may go directly to Melbourne itself. The streets are regular and well built, and the business parts of the town contain excellent warehouses, hotels, and public buildings. Melbourne is the great **railway centre** of the south-east of Australia, and Victoria has a larger railway system than any other of the colonies. The suburbs of Melbourne are remarkable for many splendid villas and beautiful gardens, and on several parts of the bay there are fashionable watering-places. **Geelong** is finely situated on a beautiful bay to the south-west of Melbourne, and **Ballarat** and **Sandhurst** are the chief centres of the gold-fields.

su-per'-i-or	**dis-be-lieved'**	**oc-ca'-sion-al-ly**	**Mel'-bourne**
ex-ceed'-ing-ly	**de-creased'**	**com-mit'-ted**	**op'-pos-ite**
pop-u-la'-tion	**a-ston'-ished**	**vi'-o-lence**	**con-tem-pla'-tion**
Chi-nese'	**sud'-den-ly**	**par'-a-graphs**	**fash'-ion-a-ble**

im-pos'-tor, one who deceives another.
quartz rock, a hard mineral rock, commonly of a white colour, in which gold is sometimes found.
nug'-get, a lump of gold.
al-lu'-vi-al de-pos'-its, matter which has been laid down by the waters of a stream.
ex-haust'-ed, all used up.
in-ces'-sant, constant.

LESSON 55.

NEW SOUTH WALES AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

NEW SOUTH WALES was so named by Captain Cook, on account of its coasts resembling those of South Wales in England. The colony, which now includes under its government Norfolk Island, lying out in the Pacific about 900 miles to the north-east of Sydney, is more than two and a half times as large as the British Isles, and has a population of more than 840,000. There are now 1300 miles of railway in New South Wales. The Great Zigzag over the Blue Mountains is specially worthy of mention as a great triumph of engineering skill. Large sums also have been spent on roads, bridges, and harbours.

2. **Sydney**, on the east coast, stands on Port Jackson, one of the finest harbours in the country, and is very conveniently situated for trade. It is a beautiful town, with very fine suburbs which extend along the entrance to the harbour. The public buildings, such as the university, the museum, library, and government house, are much admired. *Paramatta*, now a suburb of Sydney, was the first town in Australia. **Newcastle**, to the north of Sydney, has, like its namesake, a large coal trade, and is in the midst of a rich agricultural district. **Maitland**, **Goulburn**, and **Bathurst**, a little farther inland, are often called the 'gold towns.'

3. Sheep-farming is the principal industry in the colony, and more than thirty millions of sheep graze on the rich pasture-lands in the west. The runs or sheep-farms vary in size, but some of them are as large as an English county, and contain as many as 50,000 sheep. Wool is the chief article of value, and large quantities of it are exported to England. The mutton is generally boiled down for the sake of the tallow, but the large trade in preserved

meats which has sprung up during the last few years, bids fair largely to increase the profits of the sheep-farmer or squatter, as he is called. The shepherds who look after the sheep lead a very solitary life. Being provided with good horses, they go long distances across the wide-spreading plains or bush country during the day, and only return to their huts to sleep at night. These shepherds, after a few years, often save sufficient money to enable them to purchase a number of sheep, and begin farming on their own account. Indeed, some of the wealthiest men in Australia began life as humble shepherds in the bush.

4. **WESTERN AUSTRALIA**, though possessing a dry healthy climate, has never been so prosperous as the other colonies. There are large plains where sheep-pasturing might be carried on, were it not for the presence of a poisonous plant. Some good wheat, nevertheless, is produced, and English fruits and vegetables flourish well in many places. The olive, mulberry, and vine are also grown. The chief trade at present is that in timber. The land laws are very liberal, and any new settler above twenty-one years of age, after two years' residence, may choose fifty acres as his own property. The colony, which has at present a population of only 30,000, was formerly known as the Swan River Settlement, and **Perth**, the capital, with its seaport Fremantle, is situated on that river. *Albany*, a coaling station for steamships, on King George's Sound, has a very fine harbour. The only railways are two or three short lines, but several others are in process of formation.

re-sem'-bling	**ag-ri-cul'-tur-al**	**sol'-i-tar-y**	**pas'-tur-ing**
tri'-umph	**dis'-trict**	**suf-fi'-cient**	**pres'-ence**
en-gin-eer'-ing	**pre-served'**	**ac-count'**	**pois'-on-ous**
con-ven'-ient-ly	**in-crease'**	**wealth'-i-est**	**mul'-ber-ry**
un-i-ver'-si-ty	**squat'-ter**	**pos-sess'-ing**	**res'-i-dence**
mus-e'-um	**shep'-herds**	**pros'-per-ous**	**for-ma'-tion**

LESSON 56.

SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA, QUEENSLAND, AND TASMANIA.

SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA is the great wheat-growing district of Australia, and like the other colonies, produces also a large amount of wool. A very considerable quantity of wine is made, and the copper mines are of great importance. **Adelaide**, the capital, on the Gulf of St Vincent, is situated seven miles from **Port Adelaide** on the south coast. It is intersected by a stream called the Torrens, thus forming North and South Adelaide. The streets are regular and finely planted with trees. The city possesses a university, and has one of the finest botanical gardens in the world, besides several public parks. The scenery in the neighbourhood is good, and the suburbs, adorned with many fine villas, are very handsome. *Palmerston* is the chief town of the Northern Territory. It has a population of only about 400, and these are chiefly Asiatic, from the adjacent islands or from China. *Port Darwin*, near Palmerston, has a magnificent harbour. A railway is projected from Adelaide right across the island to these places, so that a great impetus may be expected to be given to trade, and the present population of 303,000 may be expected soon to be largely increased. In the Northern Territory, pasture-land may be had at a yearly rental of 6d. per square mile.

2. **QUEENSLAND**, which has now a population of 248,000, began its career as an independent colony in 1859, and is five and a half times larger than the United Kingdom. It is generally well watered, and contains large plains suitable for pasture. As in the other colonies, therefore, the production of wool is the chief industry,

though, on account of the heat, cattle are said to thrive better than sheep. The chief products are sugar, maize, arrowroot, and pine-apples. During the civil war in America, a great impetus was given to the cultivation of cotton, but this has since declined. The production of gold has of late years largely increased, and this, together with the other minerals, promises in future to be one of the chief sources of wealth. **Brisbane**, the capital, is on the coast in the south-east, and possesses some good buildings and public parks. There is a fine iron bridge over the river. **Ipswich** lies to the south of Brisbane, and like that town has some beds of excellent coal in its neighbourhood. **Rockhampton** ranks next to Brisbane. **Cooktown** is also growing rapidly. and there are several other fine harbours on the east coast.

3. **TASMANIA**, which is separated from Australia by Bass Strait, is a most beautiful island, less than half the size of England, with a climate which may almost be described as unrivalled. Its high mountains, with their snow-clad peaks, its fertile valleys, with their clear fast-flowing streams, and its magnificent trees and rich verdure, combine to make Tasmania the Switzerland of Australia. **Cradle Mountain**, above 5000 feet in height, is the highest peak, but there are several others which reach to nearly the same elevation. There is a fine lake district near the centre of the island, and numerous short streams rush through beautiful glens to the sea. The principal rivers are the **Derwent**, flowing towards the south-east; and the **Tamar**, flowing towards the north coast of the island. The natives of Tasmania were somewhat similar to those of Australia, but taller and more warlike. After having been very ill treated for a long time by the colonists, many of whom had formerly been convicts, they were persuaded to remove to a small island lying off the north coast, where the last of them died a few years ago.

4. The settlements are mostly on the east coast, the

western part of the island not yet having been much explored. **Hobart**, the capital, is situated in the south-east on a small stream which falls into the Derwent, and is connected by railway with **Launceston** in the north, which stands on the Tamar forty miles from the sea.

5. The portions of Tasmania that are settled are covered principally with gardens and farms, and wool is the chief article of export. The island is famous for its fruits, and no less than £150,000 worth of jam is exported every year. Some of the gum trees grow to a very great height, and afford excellent timber. Coal and iron are plentiful, and gold and tin have lately been discovered, some of the tin-mines especially being very productive. The great difficulty which Tasmania, with its population of over 120,000, has to contend with is the want of good markets for its produce. It nevertheless possesses fine harbours, and with its splendid climate, affords the most varied attractions to all who desire a happy, healthy existence at little expense.

ad-ja'-cent	**cul-ti-va'-tion**	**con'-victs**	**pro-duc'-tive**
mag-nif'-i-cent	**in-creased'**	**per-suad'-ed**	**pop-u-la'-tion**
car-eer'	**ex'-cel-lent**	**set'-tle-ments**	**at-trac'-tions**
pro-duc'-tion	**un-ri'-valled**	**e-spe'-ci-al-ly**	**ex-ist'-ence**

in-ter-sect'-ed, crossed.
im'-pe-tus, help forward.
in-de-pend'-ent, not under the control of any other power.

NEW ZEALAND.

LESSON 57.

POSITION AND CLIMATE.

THE name of **NEW ZEALAND** is of Dutch origin, the island having been discovered by Tasman, after whom the island of Tasmania and Tasman's Land in Australia are called. Situated about 1200 miles to the south-east of Australia, in the South Pacific Ocean, it lies quite on the

other side of the world from our own country, and its inhabitants therefore, more exactly than those of Australia,

are the antipodes of the people in this country. British authority was established in New Zealand in 1833, and it

now possesses a constitution of its own, similar to that enjoyed by the Australian colonies.

2. Although so far removed from us, New Zealand yet resembles our own country in several respects, and is therefore sometimes called the *Britain of the South.* It consists of two large islands, and several smaller ones, and in area is rather larger than Great Britain. The two principal islands together extend for about 1000 miles in length. They are known by the names of the **North Island** and the **South Island,** and have between them a population of about 518,000, besides nearly 44,000 natives, who are known by the name of **Maories.** The South Island is also sometimes called the Middle Island, as there is another small island lying to the south of it, known by the name of **Stewart Island.** The North Island is separated from the South or Middle Island by the stormy **Cook Strait,** so named after Captain Cook, who was the first to lay down the true position and outline of the islands on the map. The North Island is much more irregular in outline than the South Island, but in both islands there are many little openings, which make excellent harbours, especially on the east coast.

3. The **climate** of New Zealand is one of the finest in the world. The seasons occur at opposite times of the year from ours. Winter only lasts about three months, and is much milder than with us, and the frosts are so slight as not to interrupt farm labour. Summer, which occurs while it is winter with us, is longer than ours, and the heat is greater, but tempered by refreshing breezes from the sea. A large amount of rain falls, especially on the west coast, even more than in England, but there are many more dry days.

4. Old Christmas comes in a mantle of snow
To our Fatherland, far away;
The thunder roars, and the wild winds blow,
To herald him on his way.

But he cometh here in a garment of light,
A plentiful sheaf in his hand,
To mark his way the sun shines bright
O'er our fair southern land.

5. On his head he wears a garland of flowers,
And evergreens deck his way;
At his approach, 'mong lovely bowers,
Sweet zephyrs and wood-nymphs stray;
The squatter views his flocks that glide
To the creek beyond the plain;
And the farmer gazes with thankful pride
O'er his fields of ripening grain. *T. Bracken.*

or'-i-gin	**an-tip'-od-es**	**Au-stral'-i-an**	**oc-curs'**
Tas-man'-i-a	**au-thor'-i-ty**	**sep'-ar-at-ed**	**re-fresh'-ing**
in-hab'-i-tants	**e-stab'-lished**	**ir-reg'-u-lar**	**Christ'-mas**

con-sti-tu'-tion, system of laws and government.
her'-ald, proclaim his coming.
zeph'-yr, a gentle breeze.
wood nymphs, goddesses of the woods.

LESSON 58.

THE INTERIOR.

NEW ZEALAND is mountainous, though much more so in the South Island than in the North Island. In the North Island a mountain-range runs through the southern portion. Some of the highest peaks are detached mountains, such as **Mount Ruapehu,** over 9000 feet, and **Mount Egmont,** over 8000 feet. In the North Island, also, there are two active volcanoes and several hot springs, the waters of some of which are so warm that the natives sometimes use them to cook their food. The mountains in the South Island form a more continuous chain, named the **Southern Alps,** running from north to south, and terminating in groups of hills called 'bosses.' The highest summit is **Mount Cook,** being 13,200 feet in height.

2. The summits of many of these mountains in both

islands are covered with perpetual snow, and in some places there are large glaciers. The Tasman glacier in the South Island is twelve miles long. A continual supply of water is thus provided for the many streams and lakes which fertilise the soil, and give beauty to the scenery. The **rivers**, however, are necessarily short and rapid. In the North Island, the **Waikato** takes its rise in **Lake Taupo**, the largest lake in New Zealand, being thirty-six miles long and twenty-five broad. In the South Island are the **Waitaki**, the **Clutha**, and many other small streams.

3. There are large tracts of very fertile land in New Zealand, and many excellent sheep are reared on the extensive plains, especially along the east coast of the South Island. **Wool** is therefore the principal product; but **wheat**, **oats**, and **barley** are also largely grown, the number of acres under cultivation having been almost doubled within a few years. The sides of the mountains and the valleys are covered with magnificent forests, which yield excellent timber, and as the majority of the trees are evergreens, the general appearance of the country is always that of a luxuriant vegetation. There are several varieties of pine, of which the kauri pine, especially, is highly prized. The resin of this tree, called kauri-gum, is a valuable export. The ferns are remarkable for their size and variety, some of them reaching the height of thirty or forty feet. One of the principal plants natural to the islands is the wild flax, which yields a strong fibre suitable for the manufacture of coarse fabrics. All English grasses, fruits, and vegetables come to perfection in New Zealand.

4. When New Zealand was first visited by Captain Cook, there were very few animals found in the islands, only a few rats and wild dogs. There are none of the marsupial animals so common in Australia, but there are one or two species of large birds, such as the emu and the ostrich. Other birds

re numerous, but they are not noted for their song. The rdinary kinds of European animals which have been introuced thrive well, and there are now many wild hogs. abbits, especially, have become so numerous, and are so estructive, that the colonists would gladly adopt any plan iat would rid them of their presence. Whales and seals re found along the coast, and fish are abundant.

5. The **Aborigines** of New Zealand are a much nobler id more warlike race than those of Australia. They are

A Maori Village.

ill, well formed, and intelligent. They are now converted) Christianity, and have given up cannibalism and other ivage customs. They engage in agriculture, fishing, and in ie weaving of a kind of cloth from the native flax. Their illages are called *pahs*, and the huts in which they dwell re formed of grass or rushes stretched across a framework f wood painted red. Even in recent years, however, rious rebellions have taken place, which were not entirely ibdued till 1866. The Maories are now chiefly confined) the North Island, and their numbers are decreasing.

6. The **mineral wealth** of New Zealand is great, but is not yet nearly so much utilised as it no doubt will be in future years. Coal is abundant in many districts, and good iron is found on the coasts of Taranaki, in the North Island. Copper, silver, and lead also exist, but the principal mineral is **gold**, which has now been found in both islands. The discovery of gold has attracted many settlers, and has also given rise to a great increase in trade.

Zea'-land	**ter'-min-at-ing**	**ap-pear'-ance**	**Chris-ti-an'-i-ty**
moun'-tain-ous	**sum'-mit**	**val'-u-a-ble**	**re-bell'-ions**
de-tached'	**per-pet'-u-al**	**mar-sup'-i-al**	**de-creas'-ing**
vol-can'-oes	**con-tin'-u-al**	**de-struc'-tive**	**u'-til-ised**
con-tin'-u-ous	**ne'-ces-sar-i-ly**	**in-tel'-li-gent**	**in'-crease**

gla'-ci-er, a mass of ice and snow.
ma-jor'-i-ty, greater number.
lux-u'-ri-ant veg-e-ta'-tion, strong and healthy trees and plants.
fab'-rics, cloth.

LESSON 59.

PROVINCES AND TOWNS.

NEW ZEALAND was formerly divided into nine provincial districts, four in the North Island and five in the South. It has more recently been subdivided into sixty-three counties, of which there are thirty-two in the North Island, thirty in the South Island, and one in Stewart Island; but we are more familiar in this country with the names of the provinces.

2. **Auckland**, in the North Island, and the capital of the largest and most populous province in New Zealand, is situated on a very narrow neck of land only six miles across, and has an excellent harbour on either side. That on the east side is one of the finest in New Zealand. It is a great steamboat centre, and has a large trade. Auckland was at one time the capital of the whole colony, but

that honour is now possessed by Wellington. The province is well watered, and possesses much good land suitable for agricultural purposes. There are large valuable forests of the kauri pine, and the mineral wealth is very considerable.

3. The town of **New Plymouth** is situated on the coast near Mount Egmont, in the province of Taranaki, which lies in the west of the broader part of the island, and is remarkable for the picturesque beauty of its scenery. Some parts of its beach may be said to consist of iron-sand, about two-thirds of it being pure iron, which makes the very best steel.

4. **Wellington**, the capital of New Zealand, is beautifully situated at the entrance to Cook's Strait, and possesses one of the best harbours in the world. As a centre of trade it ranks next to Auckland. The province of Hawke Bay lies around the inlet of that name. Its chief town is **Napier**, in the midst of an excellent pastoral country.

5. In the South Island, the two most northern provinces are Nelson and Marlborough. Nelson has not so much land under cultivation as some of the other provinces, but rears a large number of sheep and cattle, and its mineral wealth, especially in gold, is great. The town of **Nelson** is pleasantly situated on the coast. Its small harbour is the outlet of one of the richest mining districts. The province of Canterbury lies along the east side of the island. It possesses large grazing districts, and much valuable land suited for agriculture. Its chief town, **Christchurch**, stands on a small river a few miles from its seaport, Lyttelton.

6. Otago occupies the southern portion of the island, and Westland lies to the west of the mountains along the coast. Otago is a thriving province. It is rich in minerals, and has much valuable land. The climate is somewhat colder than that farther north. The chief town, **Dunedin**, since the discovery of gold, has rapidly increased in size and

importance. It is beautifully situated on Otago Bay, and has a larger trade than any other town in New Zealand. It was here that the first exhibition in New Zealand was held in 1865.

7. Go, traveller, unto others boast
Of Venice and of Rome;
Of saintly Mark's majestic pile,
And Peter's lofty dome;
Of Naples and her trellised bowers;
Of Rhineland far away:
These may be grand, but give to me
Dunedin from the Bay.

8. A fairy, round whose brilliant throne
Great towering giants stand,
As if impatient to obey
The dictates of her wand;
Their helmets hidden in the clouds,
Their sandals in the spray—
Go picture this, and then you have
Dunedin from the Bay. *T. Bracken.*

pro-vin'-ci-al	**pos-sessed'**	**Marl'-bor-ough**	**ma-jes'-tic**
fam-il'-i-ar	**min'-er-al**	**pleas'-ant-ly**	**brill'-iant**
pop'-u-lous	**pic-tur-esque'**	**ex-hi-bi'-tion**	**im-pa'-tient**

pas'-tor-al coun'-try, land suitable for grazing cattle.

san'-dal, a kind of covering for the sole of the foot.

dic'-tates, commands.

LESSON 60.

OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN AUSTRALASIA.

THE **Fiji Islands** lie within the torrid zone, nearly 2000 miles east of Australia. They were discovered by the Dutch navigator, Tasman, in 1643, and have been possessed by the British since 1874. Though there are more than 250 of them, few of them are large. They are of coral formation, and as is usually the case near such islands, the navigation is dangerous, though there are several

good harbours. The largest of the Fiji Islands, **Viti Levu,** on the south coast of which the capital, **Suva,** is situated, is level and well wooded, while **Vanua Levu** produces sandal-wood, and has extensive forests. **Levuka,** the largest town, situated on a small island adjoining Viti, has an excellent harbour and lighthouse. On one of the small islands there is a volcano, and in several of the others there is some very fine scenery. The cocoa-nut, bread-fruit, and sandalwood trees are natural to the islands, and cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, and wool are produced. The natives belong to the Papuan race, and are now mostly Christian, although the first missionaries landed there only in 1835. Formerly, they used to eat human flesh.

2. The **Auckland Islands** lie about 200 miles south of New Zealand. Auckland Island is the largest of the group, and its harbour, called Rendezvous Harbour, is used as a whaling station. There is much vegetation; but though birds are numerous, there are very few animals except wild pigs. To the east of New Zealand, at a distance of about 450 miles, are the **Chatham Islands,** of which Chatham Island, with a good fertile soil, is the largest. Like the Auckland Islands, these also are used as whaling stations.

3. **Norfolk Island**, about 900 miles east of Sydney, was at one time a convict settlement. The convicts were afterwards transferred to Tasmania, and Norfolk Island, which now forms part of the colony of New South Wales, was given over to settlers from Pitcairn Island. These were the descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty*, who had taken up their abode on that island sixty-seven years before. Some of them have since returned to Pitcairn Island, preferring it to their new home. The climate of Norfolk Island, however, is good, and it possesses a fertile soil. Wheat and maize are grown, and good timber is obtained from the Norfolk pine.

4. The story of the mutineers is very remarkable. In 1790, the men belonging to the *Bounty*, one of the vessels of the British navy, while cruising near the Friendly Islands in the Pacific Ocean, rose in rebellion. They compelled the captain and several others to leave the ship in a small open boat, which they provided with a scanty supply of water and provisions. After enduring great sufferings, each man's share of water having been reduced to a single teaspoonful every eight hours, the captain and his companions at last reached a Dutch settlement, and afterwards were enabled to return home. A war-vessel was sent from England to capture the mutineers if possible. Several of them were found, and three of their number executed. Of nine of them, however, no news was heard till twenty-five years after, when two English men-of-war happened to anchor near Pitcairn Island, a beautiful little verdant spot of land in the Pacific, only about five miles in circumference. Two of the islanders came off to the ships in canoes, and greatly astonished those on board by shouting to them in good English, 'Come, look alive, and throw us a rope.' Shortly after, an old-looking man appeared, who called himself John Adams, and confessed that he was the last survivor of those who had mutinied on board the *Bounty*. The people on Pitcairn Island in the course of years increased so much in number, that the produce of the little island was no longer able to maintain them, and they were therefore transferred at their own request to Norfolk Island in 1856.

san'-dal-wood	**ren'-dez-vous**	**pre-fer'-ring**	**con-fessed'**
to-bac'-co	**con'-vict**	**pro-vis'-ions**	**sur-viv'-or**
Chris'-ti-an	**trans-ferred'**	**ex'-e-cut-ed**	**main-tain'**
mis'-sion-a-ries	**de-scend'-ants**	**a-ston'-ished**	**re-quest'**

mu-tin-eers', persons who have rebelled against lawful authority.

cir-cum'-fer-ence, measurement round about.

ver'-dant, green and flourishing.

REVISION LESSONS.

SCOTLAND.

Lesson 1.

The people who lived in Britain before the time of the Roman invasion were **Celts**.

The **Romans** did not come to Scotland for more than a hundred years after their invasion of England.

Scotland derived its name from the **Scots**, a Celtic tribe who came from Ireland.

The **Angles** and **Saxons** took possession of the south of Scotland as well as the greater part of England.

The prosperity of Scotland since the time of the Union has been great, and more especially during the last hundred years.

Lesson 2.

The **Highlanders** or **Celts** are in the north and west of Scotland; the **Lowlanders** in the south. The inhabitants of the islands lying to the north of Scotland are of **Scandinavian origin**.

The population of Scotland is 3,735,000.

CHIEF TOWNS. Pop.

Glasgow	515,000
Edinburgh (with Leith)	236,400
Dundee	140,000
Aberdeen	105,000

The four university towns are **Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen,** and **St Andrews.**

IMPORTS.

Raw fibres, timber, tropical produce, grain, cutlery, brandy, and wines.

EXPORTS.

Manufactured goods, pig-iron, live-stock, fish, paving-stones, granite, and preserved meat.

Lesson 3.

EXTENT.

Area of mainland	26,000 sq. m.
Area of islands	4,000 "
Total	30,000 "

Greatest Length, from Dunnet Head to the Mull of Galloway, 288 miles.

Greatest Breadth, from Buchan Ness in Aberdeenshire, to the most westerly point in Ross-shire, 150 miles.

Boundaries.—*North* and *west* by the Atlantic; *east* by the North Sea; *south* by Cheviot Hills and Solway Firth.

Lesson 4.

CAPES.

On the East Coast—**St Abb's Head, Fife Ness, Buchan Ness.**

On the North Coast—**Duncansby Head, Dunnet Head, Cape Wrath.**

On the West Coast—**Ardnamurchan Point, Mull of Cantire.**

On the South Coast—The **Mull of Galloway.**

FIRTHS, SEA-LOCHS, &c.

On the East Coast—**Firth of Forth, Firth of Tay; Moray Firth,** receiving the waters of Dornoch and Cromarty Firths.

On the West Coast—Loch **Broom, Firth of Lorne; Firth of Clyde,** with Lochs Long and Fyne.

On the South Coast—**Luce Bay, Wigtown Bay.**

LESSON 5.

ISLANDS.

ON THE NORTH COAST—The **Orkneys, Shetlands, Fair Island.**

ON THE WEST COAST—The **Inner Hebrides** (Skye, Mull, Jura, Islay, Staffa, and Iona); **The Outer Hebrides** (Lewis and Harris, or the 'Long Island,' Benbecula, N. and S. Uist, Barra, and St Kilda).

LESSON 6.

ISLANDS IN THE FIRTH OF CLYDE—**Arran** and **Bute.**

ISLANDS IN THE FIRTH OF FORTH—**Inchkeith, Isle of May.**

LESSON 7

THE HIGHLANDS.

The Highlands embrace all the country lying to the north of the Firth of Clyde and the Firth of Forth, with the exception of most of the districts along the east coast. They are very mountainous and thinly populated. Large numbers of sheep and cattle are reared.

LESSON 8.

CHIEF SUMMITS *of N. Highlands*—**Ben Attow, Ben Wyvis.**

CHIEF SUMMITS *of Central Highlands, or the* **Grampian Range**—**Ben Macdhui, Cairngorm, Loch-na-gar,** all over 4000 feet; **Ben Nevis,** 4406 feet; **Ben Lawers, Ben Lomond.**

LAKES *of the Highlands*—**Loch Maree; Loch Ness; Loch Lomond; Loch Awe; Loch Tay; Lochs Katrine, Achray,** and **Vennachar.**

LESSON 9.

THE LOWLANDS.

The Lowlands include all that part of the country lying to the south of the Firth of Forth and the Firth of Clyde, the peninsula of Fife, and portions along the east coast. There are many manufactures, and much of the land is under cultivation.

CHIEF RANGES—The **Lowther** or **Lead Hills** in Lanarkshire, with **Hart Fell** and **Queensberry Hill**; the **Pentland Hills, Moorfoot Hills,** and **Lammermoors**; the **Campsie, Ochil,** and **Sidlaw Hills.**

LOWLAND LOCHS—**St Mary's Loch, Lochleven.**

LESSONS 10 and 11.

RIVERS.

The **Spey, Don, Dee, Tay, Forth,** and **Tweed,** all flowing into the North Sea. The **Clyde,** flowing into the Firth of Clyde; the **Dee, Nith, Annan,** and **Esk,** flowing into the Solway Firth.

LESSON 12.

Scotland contains 33 counties.

THE TEN NORTHERN COUNTIES.

When more than one town is mentioned, the county town is placed first.

Counties.	Chief Towns.
Orkney and Shetland	Kirkwall and Lerwick.
Caithness	Wick.
Sutherland	Dornoch.
Ross	Dingwall, Stornoway.
Inverness	Inverness, Portree.

LESSON 13.

Cromarty	Cromarty.
Nairn	Nairn.
Elgin or Moray	Elgin.
Banff	Banff.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen, Peterhead.

LESSON 14.

THE NINE CENTRAL COUNTIES.

Argyle	Inveraray, Campbeltown, Oban.

LESSON 15.

Perth	Perth.
Forfar	Forfar, Dundee, Montrose.
Kincardine	Stonehaven.
Fife	Cupar, Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy, St Andrews.
Clackmannan	Clackmannan.
Kinross	Kinross.
Dumbarton	Dumbarton.
Stirling	Stirling, Carron, Falkirk.

LESSON 16.

FOURTEEN SOUTHERN COUNTIES.

Haddington or E. Lothian	Haddington, Dunbar.
Linlithgow or W. Lothian	Linlithgow.
Edinburgh or Midlothian	Edinburgh, Leith.

LESSON 17.

Counties.	Chief Towns.
Bute	Rothesay.
Renfrew	Renfrew, Paisley, Greenock.
Ayr	Ayr, Kilmarnock.
Wigtown	Wigtown, Portpatrick, Stranraer.
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright.
Lanark	Lanark, Glasgow, Airdrie, Coatbridge, Hamilton.

LESSON 18.

Dumfries	Dumfries.
Berwick	Greenlaw.
Peebles	Peebles.
Selkirk	Selkirk, Galashiels.
Roxburgh	Jedburgh, Hawick.

LESSON 19.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

RAILWAYS—**East Coast Route**, from Edinburgh to Berwick-on-Tweed; **Waverley Route**, from Carlisle to Edinburgh; **Caledonian Railway**, from Carlisle to Edinburgh and Aberdeen; **Glasgow and South-Western Railway**; **Great North of Scotland Railway**; **Highland Railway**; **Stirling, Callander, and Oban Railway.**

CANALS—**Caledonian Canal**; **Forth and Clyde Canal**; **Crinan Canal.**

APPENDIX.

PRODUCTS AND MINERALS.

Products—Oats, barley, turnips, and potatoes. Cattle, sheep, and dairy produce. Fish.

Minerals—Coal, iron, lead, roofing-slates, flagstones, building-stone, and granite.

CHIEF SEATS OF INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES.

Cotton—Glasgow, Paisley.

Linen—Dundee, Dunfermline.

Woollen Goods—Hawick, Galashiels, Glasgow, Bannockburn.

Ironware—Glasgow, Airdrie, Coatbridge, Carron.

Shipbuilding—Glasgow, Greenock, Dundee, Leith, Aberdeen.

Silk, Earthenware, and Chemicals—Glasgow.

Distilling—Campbeltown.

Brewing and Paper-making—Edinburgh and neighbourhood.

Carpets—Kilmarnock.

Sail-cloth and Coarse Fabrics—Dundee, Kirkcaldy.

IRELAND.

LESSON 20.

In early times, Ireland was inhabited by the same Celtic race of people as lived in Britain.

At an early date they made much progress in learning and in Christianity.

There were originally five kingdoms in Ireland, and afterwards four.

Ireland was first invaded by the English under Henry II.

The union of the Irish and English parliaments took place in 1800.

LESSON 21.

A large number of the people in the north and west of Ireland are of Scotch or English descent. In the rest of the country they are mainly Celtic.

Ireland is more an agricultural than a manufacturing district.

The population of Ireland is over five millions.

CHIEF IMPORTS.

Manufactured goods and coal.

CHIEF EXPORTS.

Cattle, pigs, dairy produce, and linen.

LESSON 22.

Area—32,500 sq. m.

Greatest Length, from Malin Head in the north, to Mizen Head in the south, 300 miles.

Greatest Breadth, from Erris Head in the north-west, to Carnsore Point in the south-east, 200 miles.

Bounded *north*, *west*, and *south* by the Atlantic Ocean; *east* by the North Channel, the Irish Sea, and St George's Channel.

LESSON 23.

BAYS, &c.

ON THE EAST COAST—**Wexford Haven, Kingstown Harbour,**

Dublin Bay, Carlingford Lough, Belfast Lough.

ON THE NORTH COAST—**Lough Foyle, Lough Swilly.**

ON THE WEST COAST—**Donegal Bay, Sligo Bay, Clew Bay, Galway Bay, Mouth of the Shannon, Dingle Bay, Bantry Bay.**

ON THE SOUTH COAST—**Kinsale Harbour, Cove of Cork, Youghal Harbour, Waterford Harbour.**

CAPES AND ISLANDS.

ON THE EAST COAST—**Howth Head.** *Island*—'**Ireland's Eye.**'

ON THE NORTH COAST—**Fair Head, Malin Head.** *Island* — **Rathlin Island.**

ON THE WEST COAST—**Erris Head, Slyne Head.** *Islands* — **Achil, Arran, Clare, Valentia.**

ON THE SOUTH COAST—**Mizen Head, Cape Clear** on Cape Clear Island, '**Old Head of Kinsale,**' **Carnsore Point.** *Islands*—**The Saltees.**

LESSON 24.

MOUNTAINS.

IN THE NORTH—The **Mountains of Ulster,** with the **Mourne Mountains,** rising in Slieve Donard to 2796 feet high.

IN THE WEST—The **Nephin Beg Mountains, Croagh Patrick,** and **Muilrea.**

IN THE SOUTH-WEST—The **Mountains of Kerry,** with the **Macgillicuddy Reeks,** rising in **Carran Tual** to 3404 feet, the greatest height in Ireland.

IN THE SOUTH—**Knockmealdown Mountains.**

IN THE EAST—The **Wicklow Hills,** with Lugnaquilla, over 3000 feet.

NEAR THE CENTRE—**Slieve Bloom Mountains.**

LESSON 25.

RIVERS.

IN THE WEST—The **Shannon,** 240 miles long; the **Erne.**

IN THE SOUTH—**Bandon, Lee, Blackwater**; the **Suir, Barrow,** and its tributary the **Nore,** called the 'Three Sisters.'

IN THE EAST—**Slaney, Avoca, Avon, Liffey, Boyne.**

IN THE NORTH—The **Bann** and the **Foyle.**

LESSON 26.

LAKES.

Lough Allen, Lough Ree, and **Lough Derg,** on the course of the Shannon; **Upper and Lower Loughs Erne,** on the course of the Erne; **Lough Neagh,** on the course of the Bann; **Lough Mask, Lough Corrib,** and **Lough Conn** in the west; the **Lakes of Killarney** in Kerry.

LESSON 27.

PROVINCES.

PROVINCES—**Ulster, Leinster, Munster,** and **Connaught.**

Populations of six principal towns:

Dublin	273,000	Limerick	48,000
Belfast	207,600	Londonderry	29,000
Cork	97,500	Waterford	22,500

Ulster with 9 counties, namely:

Counties.	Chief Towns.
Donegal	Lifford, Moville.
Londonderry	Londonderry.
Antrim	Belfast, Carrickfergus, Lisburn.
Down	Downpatrick, Newry.
Armagh	Armagh, Lurgan.
Monaghan	Monaghan.
Cavan	Cavan.
Fermanagh	Enniskillen.
Tyrone	Omagh.

LESSON 28.

Leinster with 12 counties, namely:

Dublin	Dublin, Kingstown.
Meath	Trim.
Louth	Dundalk, Drogheda.
Westmeath	Mullingar, Athlone.
Longford	Longford.
Queen's County	Maryborough.
King's County	Tullamore, Philipstown.
Kildare	Naas.
Wicklow	Wicklow, Bray, Arklow.
Kilkenny	Kilkenny.
Carlow	Carlow.
Wexford	Wexford.

LESSON 29.

Munster with 6 counties, namely:

Limerick	Limerick.
Clare	Ennis.
Tipperary	Clonmel.

Counties.	Chief Towns.
Waterford	Waterford.
Cork	Cork, Queenstown, Youghal, Kinsale.
Kerry	Tralee, Killarney.

Connaught with 5 counties, namely:

Leitrim	Carrick-on-Shannon.
Sligo	Sligo.
Mayo	Castlebar.
Roscommon	Roscommon.
Galway	Galway, Tuam, Ballinasloe.

LESSON 30.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

RAILWAYS—**Dublin and Belfast Junction Line**, connected with the **Belfast** and **Northern Counties Railway**, and the **Irish North-Western**; **Midland and Great-Western**; **Great Southern and Western**; **Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway.**

CANALS—**Royal Canal**; **Grand Canal**; **Junction Canal.**

APPENDIX.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES.

Minerals—Iron-ore, lead, copper, salt, marble, granite, limestone, and some coal.

Crops—Potatoes, turnips, oats, flax, wheat, &c. Dairy-farming and grazing of live-stock largely carried on.

Fisheries—Salmon, trout, oyster, herring.

SEATS OF TRADE AND MANUFACTURE.

Linen—Belfast, Drogheda.

Poplin—Dublin.

Lace and gloves—Limerick, Dublin, &c.

Woollen goods—Dublin.

Cotton—Belfast.

Shipbuilding—Belfast and Cork.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

LESSON 31.

The British Foreign Possessions are:

(1) India. (2) Colonies proper, or fields for emigration. (3) Naval and military stations. (4) Trading stations. (5) Calling stations.

All these different portions of the empire have been acquired by right of possession, conquest, purchase, treaty, or exchange.

Extent—About nine million square miles, or one-seventh of the land on the surface of the globe.

Population—About 310 millions.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

LESSON 32.

West India Islands discovered by Columbus in 1492. **Newfoundland** and **Labrador** discovered by the Cabots in 1497. **Gulf of St Lawrence** discovered by Jacques Cartier in 1534.

LESSON 33.

Boundaries—*North*, the Arctic Ocean; *west*, Alaska and the Pacific Ocean; *south*, the United States; *east*, the Atlantic Ocean.

Greatest Length from the Atlantic to the Pacific, about 3000 miles. **Greatest Breadth** from north to south, between 2000 and 3000 miles. **Area**, 3½ millions of square miles.

LESSON 34.

WEST COAST—*Islands:* **Vancouver Island** and **Queen Charlotte's Islands.**

Strait—**Queen Charlotte Sound.**

EAST COAST—*Islands:* **Newfoundland, Cape Breton Island,** and **Prince Edward Island,** surrounding the Gulf of St Lawrence: **Anticosti.**

Peninsula—**Nova Scotia.**

Straits, Bays, and Gulfs—**Bay of Fundy, Gulf of St Lawrence, Strait of Belle Isle.**

Capes—**Cape Sable, Cape Race, Cape Chudleigh.**

LESSON 35.

NORTH COAST—*Island:* **Baffin Land.**

Peninsula of **Boothia**, the northern extremity of the mainland.

Straits, Bays, and Gulfs—**Davis Strait** and **Baffin Bay**; **Hudson Bay**, and in the south of it **James Bay**; **Hudson Strait.**

LESSON 36.

MOUNTAINS.

Rocky Mountains; **Sea Alps** or **Cascade Range**; **Mount St Elias**, 19,500 feet, a volcano, is on the borders between Alaska and British territory.

RIVERS AND LAKES.

Rivers FLOWING INTO THE PACIFIC OCEAN—The **Fraser River.**

FLOWING INTO THE ARCTIC OCEAN—The **Mackenzie River**, with its tributaries the **Peace River** and the **Liard.**

FLOWING INTO LAKE WINNIPEG—The **Saskatchewan**; the **Red River**, with the **Assiniboine.**

FLOWING INTO HUDSON BAY—**Nelson River**, the **Albany.**

FLOWING INTO THE ATLANTIC—The **St Lawrence**, with its tributaries the **Ottawa** and the **Saguenay.**

Lakes—In the basin of the Mackenzie River: **Lake Athabasca, Great Slave Lake**, and **Great Bear Lake.**

Receiving the waters of the Saskatchewan and the Red River, **Lake Winnipeg.**

In the basin of the St Lawrence: **Lake Superior, Lake Huron, Lake Erie**, and **Lake Ontario.**

LESSON 37.

The **Niagara River** unites Lake Erie with Lake Ontario. The falls on the American side are 164 feet deep, and on the Canadian side, 150 feet. The whole width is about half a mile.

LESSONS 38 and 39.

Principal Products are timber, wheat and other grains, fruit, cattle, furs, and fish.

The **minerals** are coal, iron, gold, silver, copper, lead, tin, and platinum; gypsum, marble, granite, and building-stone, lithographic stone, and petroleum.

LESSON 40.

The **Eskimos** inhabit the north of Labrador and the Arctic coast.

The **Indians** are now found principally near the Pacific, and in the neighbourhood of the Rocky Mountains.

The settlements set apart for them are called 'Indian Reserves.'

LESSON 41.

The **Hudson Bay Company** was started in 1640, and the powers conferred by their charter ceased in 1869.

LESSON 42.

PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES—**New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia. North-west Territory. North-east Territories**, and **Keewatin. Newfoundland** and **Labrador**, in the east, form a separate province.

Population of British North America about five millions.

LESSON 43.

Industries—Agriculture, lumbering, mining, fishing, and shipbuilding.

LESSON 44.

TOWNS.

Maritime Provinces in the East, including Newfoundland:

NEW BRUNSWICK—**St John**; **Fredericton**, the capital.

NOVA SCOTIA—**Halifax**, the capital and naval station; **Truro.**

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—**Charlotte Town**, the capital.

NEWFOUNDLAND—**St John's**, the capital.

LESSON 45.

Quebec and Ontario:

QUEBEC—**Quebec**, and **Montreal** (pop. 141,000), both on the St Lawrence.

ONTARIO—**Ottawa** (pop. 27,000), capital of the Dominion; **Kingston, Toronto**, and **Hamilton**, on Lake Ontario.

LESSON 46.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—**New Westminster. Victoria**, capital, in Vancouver Island.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORY—**Regina**, capital of Assiniboia.

MANITOBA—**Winnipeg**, the capital; **Portage la Prairie** and **Brandon**, in the west.

LESSON 47.

In **Manitoba** and the **North-west Territory** there are more than 200 millions of acres waiting to be cultivated. These are divided into sections and quarter-sections of 640 and 160 acres.

Note.

OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS in or near North America—The **Bermudas**, in the Atlantic, 600 miles east from the coast of the United States. **Honduras**, on the east coast of Central America; chief town, **Belize**. Of the **West India Islands**, **Jamaica** (of which **Kingston** is the capital), the **Bahamas**, **Antigua**, **Barbadoes**, and **Trinidad**.

Products—Sugar, rum, cotton, tobacco, coffee, indigo, cacao, banana, pepper, ginger, and arrowroot.

AUSTRALASIA.

LESSON 48.

ISLANDS BELONGING TO BRITAIN—**Australia** and **Tasmania**, **New Zealand**, **Auckland Islands**, **Chatham Islands**, **Fiji Islands**, **Norfolk Island**, the island of **Labuan**.

AUSTRALIA.

LESSON 49.

Breadth, about 1900 miles; **length**, 2400 miles. **Area**, 3,000,000 square miles.

Boundaries—On the north and west by the Indian Ocean; on the south and east by the Pacific Ocean.

CAPES—**Cape York**, the most northerly point; **Cape Wilson**, the most southerly point.

GULFS, BAYS, AND STRAITS—**Gulf of Carpentaria** in the north; **Great Australian Bight**, **Spencer Gulf**, **St Vincent Gulf**, **Encounter Bay**, and **Port Phillip**, in the south; **Moreton Bay**, **Port Jackson**, and **Botany Bay**, in the east; **Torres Strait**, between Australia and New Guinea; **Bass Strait**, between Australia and Tasmania.

LESSON 50.

MOUNTAINS—The **Dividing Range**, along the east coast, embracing the **Australian Alps**, in the south, and the **Blue Mountains**, farther north. The highest summit is **Mount Kosciusko**, 7176 feet, in the Australian Alps. The **Darling Range** along the west coast. **Central Mount Stuart**.

The CHIEF LAKES are **Lake Austin** in Western Australia; **Lake Eyre**, **Lake Gairdner**, and **Lake Torrens**, in South Australia; **Lake Amadeus**.

RIVERS—The river **Murray** with its tributaries, **Murrumbidgee**, **Lachlan**, and **Darling**, from Queensland and New South Wales. The **Swan River** in Western Australia.

LESSON 51.

The people living on the other side of the world, and therefore having their feet opposite to ours, are called our **Antipodes**.

The climate of Australia is *hot*, *dry*, and *healthy*. Most of the quadrupeds are pouched or *marsupial* animals.

The trees are principally *gum trees*, *fern trees*, and *palms*.

LESSON 52.

There are about 50,000 **Aborigines** in Australia. They are a savage people, unwarlike, and wanting in intelligence.

LESSON 53.

COLONIES—**Western Australia**, in the west; **South Australia**, including the **Northern Territory**, in the middle; **Queensland**, in the north-east; **New South Wales** and **Victoria**, in the south-east; the island of **Tasmania**.

PRODUCTS AND MINERALS.

Wool, especially in New South Wales and Victoria.

Wheat and other grains in all the colonies, especially wheat in South Australia.

Gold, especially in Victoria and New South Wales.

Copper, especially in South Australia.

Lead and **silver** in Queensland and Western Australia.

Coal, especially in New South Wales.

Iron and **tin** in Tasmania.

Besides these there are **sugar-cane**, **cotton**, **tobacco**, and other tropical productions in Queensland; the **vine** in Queensland, South Australia, and Victoria; **pearl** fisheries and **sandal-wood** in Western Australia; and **fruits** in Tasmania and elsewhere.

The chief exports are **wool**, **gold**, **tallow**, **hides**, and **preserved meats**.

Population, over 2,250,000.

LESSON 54.

Towns in Victoria (pop. 900,000); **Melbourne** (pop. with suburbs, 291,000); **Sandhurst, Ballarat,** and **Geelong.**

LESSON 55.

In New South Wales (pop. over 840,000); **Sydney** (pop. with suburbs, 238,000); **Newcastle, Maitland, Goulburn,** and **Bathurst.**

In Western Australia (pop. 30,000); **Perth.**

LESSON 56.

In Southern Australia (pop. 303,000); **Adelaide** (pop. 39,000).

In Queensland (pop. 248,000); **Brisbane** (pop. with suburbs, 36,000); **Ipswich, Rockhampton, Cooktown.**

In Tasmania (pop. over 120,000); **Hobart** (pop. 27,000); **Launceston.** The highest mountain in the island is **Cradle Mountain** (above 5000 feet); and the chief rivers are the **Derwent** and the **Tamar.**

NEW ZEALAND.

LESSON 57.

Is surrounded by the Pacific Ocean, and is about 1200 miles S.E. from Australia. There are two islands, the **North** and the **South Island,** besides a number of small ones, the principal of which is **Stewart Island.** The area is in all about 100,000 square miles (pop. 518,000, besides 44,000 natives).

Cook Strait separates the North Island from the South Island.

LESSON 58.

MOUNTAINS — In North Island, the chief summits are **Ruapehu,** over 9000 feet, and **Mount Egmont,** over 8000 feet. In South Island, the **Southern Alps,** the chief summit of which is **Mount Cook,** 13,200 feet.

RIVERS—In the North Island the chief river is the **Waikato,** rising in **Lake Taupo**; and in the South Island, the **Clutha** and the **Waitaki.**

Products—Wool, preserved meat, tallow, hides, grain, flax, and timber; gold, coal, iron, copper, and some others.

LESSON 59.

TOWNS—In the North Island, **Auckland, New Plymouth, Wellington** (the capital of the colony), and **Napier.** In the South Island, **Nelson, Christchurch,** and **Dunedin.**

LESSON 60.

OTHER GROUPS OF ISLANDS are: The **Auckland Islands,** about 200 miles south of New Zealand; **Chatham Islands,** about 450 miles east of New Zealand; **Norfolk Island,** 900 miles east of Sydney. The **Fiji Islands,** nearly 2000 miles east of Australia. The largest of the Fiji Islands is Viti Levu, on which stands Suva, the capital. Levuka is the largest town, on a small island near Viti. Vanua Levu, another of the islands, has large forests. The principal products are bread-fruit and cocoa-nut trees; sandalwood, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, and more recently wool.

THE END.

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